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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Inauguration of the Governor.

Grand Military and Civic Parade..

The Governor's Inaugural Address.

A Straightforward, Common Sense Talk.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1876.

Not for years has there been such a stir and excitement in this city as have prevailed last night and to-day. A large number of political clubs and military organizations have been pouring in since yesterday afternoon, to participate in the grand parade incident to the inauguration of our noble Centennial Governor, Gen. John F. Hartranft, in addition to the organized bodies visiting the city, it is estimated that not less than ten thousand citizens of different parts of the State are present to do honor to the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth.

The public buildings, hotels and many private residences have been gaily decorated for the event, and flags and patriotic mottoes meet the eye of the visitor at every turn. The Bechtel Hotel, headquarters of the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, and of Col. Jennings, Chief Marshal of Civil Ceremonies, is so festooned with bunting as to almost hide the building, the insignia of the Hartranft Club being visible here and there; while the Bolton House, headquarters of General Osborne, is also profusely ornamented. All the hotels are jammed, and have been the scene of much excitement during the past night.

Hon. George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Inauguration Committee, had charge of the ceremonies, which under his able direction passed off most satisfactorily.

At ten o'clock A. M. the grand procession of military and civic societies took up the line of march for the State Capitol, ordered and officered as follows:

First Grand Division.

Major General S. Osborne, Chief Marshal.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Wesley Awl, Chief of Staff, with the staff officers of the Third Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, and part of that of the Fourth Division, as aids.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General John P. Bankson, commanding.

First Regiment Infantry, Col. R. Dale Benson, commanding.

Third Regiment Infantry, Col. John F. Baller, commanding.

Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia, Captain R. Poultercr, commanding.

Company F, Fourth Regiment Infantry, Captain Frank A. Stitzer, commanding.

Company D, Sixth Regiment Infantry, Captain Jacob Miller, commanding.

Company B, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Captain Jacob Kacy, commanding.

Company D, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Captain Thomas F. Maloney, commanding.

Company I, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Captain Frank J. Magee, commanding.

Company G, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Captain George F. Springer, commanding.

Pennsylvania State College cadets, A. Grabowski.

Company B, Fourth Provisional Battery, Captain A. Oscar Jones, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General Joseph Browne commanding.

Staff of the Fourth Brigade National Guard —Major William D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant General; Major H. B. Denny, Brigadier Inspector; Major W. S. Forster, Brigadier Surgeon; Captain John Seiforth, Brigadier Quartermaster; Captain A. W. Knight, Jr., A. D. C.; Captain Anthony S. Murray, A. D. C.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Samuel W. Hill, commanding.

Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Presley Gilfillan, commanding.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Edward C. Negley, commanding.

Knap's Battery, Captain James D. McGill.

Hutchinson's Artillery, Captain Edward Y. Breck.

Second Grand Division.

Marshal—Colonel W. W. Jennings and aids.

Special Aids—Major Joseph Anthony, Robert L. Muench.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—General Henry M. Hoyt and aids, among whom were Hon. Thomas I. McCarthy, Major D. O. Barr, Major B. M. Espy, Colonel J. A. Davis, E. B. Young, Captain G. L. Braun, Cornelius O'Donnell, R. D. Richardson, Major William Foster, George Tatnell, Colonel J. D. Ramsey.

Fairview Band.

Special escort to the Governor.

Company F, Sixteenth Regiment, Col. —— of Pa. (Norris City Rifles, of Norristown.)

The Governor.

Lieutenant Governor.

and

Chairman of Joint Committee of Senate and House of Representatives.

Heads of Departments.

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Mayor of the City of Harrisburg.

President and members of the

City Council, Select and

County Officers,

and other invited guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal Colonel William B. Mann and aids.

McClung's Band.

Hartranft Club—William R. Leeds, Marshal.

Wecacoe Band and Flute and Drum Corps.

Cameron Club, Colonel Jos. Cornman, Marshal.

Navy Yard Band.

Veteran's Club, Colonel Charles S. Greene, Marshal.

Edwin Forrest Cornet Band.

David H. Lane Club, Thomas Ford, Marshal.

Young Men's Republican Club, of Harrisburg.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—Colonel William C. Gray and aids, amongst whom were Robert Liddell and H. C. Ammon.

Band.

Crescent Club, Colonel John F. Glenn, Marshal.

Band.

Fifteenth ward Republican Club, Samuel Daniels, Marshal.

Band.

Rawle Club, Twenty-ninth ward, Philadelphia, General Gideon Clark, Marshal.

Band.

Rawle Club, Twenty-sixth ward, Philadelphia, Captain Isaac McBride, Marshal.

Ringgold Band.

Twenty-seventh ward Republican Club, Ellwood W. Rowan, Marshal.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Andrew Schlaver and aids.

Weber's Band.

Fire Department of Harrisburg.

AT THE GRAND STAND.

After marching over the route laid down in the programme, the procession arrived at the Capitol, where the military formed in line on State street, facing north, Colonel Jennings' column facing them from the other side of the way. Between the lines thus formed the Governor-elect, with escort, passed up State street to the west portico of the Capitol, troops saluting, bands playing and the arsenal battery firing a Governor's salute. From a platform erected at this point, after music by Beck's Band, prayer was offered by Rev. Calvin E. Paxton, pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian church.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The certificate of election was then read by Major Russell Errett, Clerk of the Senate, and the oath of office was administered by Judge Henderson. The Governor was introduced by Senator Davis, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, when his Excellency spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens:

Three years ago, when the oath of office was administered to me as Executive, I took occasion to express the sense of my infinite obligations to the people of the State who had honored me with repeated proofs of their confidence and good opinion, and it would be unworthy affectation if I did not now express the fresh eulogments to the same generous constituency, who, after a three years' stewardship of the highest office in their gift, have called me again to assume its important duties.

The continued favor and indefinite support my conduct of public affairs has received from the citizens of the Commonwealth, bespeak for me in return the utmost zeal and fidelity in their service, and my highest ambition will be reached if my official career can be remembered as an honorable one that studied and provided for their best interests. I still have as exalted an opinion of the great trust you have conferred upon me as when first confronted with its responsibilities, and despite the experience had, am none the less distrustful of my abilities to meet its requirements, but will endeavor, as my other deficiencies, I do not know what it is to be wanting in attachment to my State, or affection for her people who have distinguished me with so many obliging and conspicuous marks of partiality.

I am not unmindful that the welfare and progress of a state depend less upon its government and rulers than upon the habits and circumstances of its citizens, and that no measures of ameliorative character can have any substantial good unless they are dictated by public opinion or are begotten of the public necessities. A people may be ripe for reform or reform can work them no permanent benefit. Invention may exhaust itself in contrivances of public utility and rulers may be as perverse wise in their devices, but if the dispositions and intelligence of a people are unprepared for the reception of remedies they will not take root in their affections or affairs.

Imbued with these convictions, the maxims for the conduct of my administration were easily formed. It was my purpose to observe that its acts should have no selfish taint, that they should be colored by no personal predilections or warped by any favorite theories, and that inspired neither by fear nor favor they should aim to reflect the people's will. With the light with which Heaven has endowed me I have striven to adhere to these maxims, and if at any time I have been found to conform thereto it has not been from lack of patient investigation and honest exertion or of tender and jealous regard for the honor of the State but from a misconception or misapprehension of the wishes or needs of her people. In the retrospect, as in the past, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I can have no interest to serve that is not her interest, and can embrace no partisan or embark in any cause that will not advance the material prosperity and promote the enlightenment of her citizens.

My opinions upon the questions that effect the government of the State have been presented in my annual message and it is unnecessary to again recur to them.

When we look around us gentlemen of the Legislature, how various, multiform and intricate are the interests of our great Commonwealth. Certainly it is a proud distinction to be chosen to administer the affairs of a State that has within her limits so many of the elements of empire and it behooves us to see to it that neither its dignity or prosperity suffer through any default of ours. Let us remit no effort that will enlarge the happiness or benefits of her citizens; let us be distinguished by loyalty to her interests, by a jealous care of her institutions, a liberal understanding of and provision for her necessities, by humane attention to the wants of her poor and afflicted, and enlightened treatment of her criminal classes, and by a tolerance of opinion, political and religious, so that when we are discharged of our trusts we can deliver them to our successors with the approval of our consciences, and, let us hope, with the blessings of a grateful people.

With this renewal of my obligations as your Executive, I invite the earnest and active cooperation and counsel of all good citizens, and implore that my official acts may have the sanction of Divine Providence.

After the crowd had been dismissed, the Governor and his staff reviewed the military, numbering about two thousand men, one thousand of whom were from Philadelphia and six hundred from Allegheny. The Duquesne Greys and the Hutchinson and Knap Batteries were notable for their excellence in drill, and all along the route were received with great cheering. They leave for home at ten o'clock to-night.

Taken as a whole, this was the grandest display, military and civic, ever made at the inauguration of a Governor of Pennsylvania. The best of order and feeling was manifested, nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the occasion.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Light Day's Business.

Bills on First Reading in the House.

One for the Purchase of Purdon's Digest,

And Another for the Relief of the Treasury.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, but immediately adjourned without doing any business. A few minutes before one o'clock Mr. Davis, Speaker *pro tem.*, called the body to order, and the Senators were escorted to the inaugural platform to witness the ceremony.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Messrs. Gross and Mitchell were appointed a committee to wait on the Senate and conduct that body to the west portico of the Capitol to witness the inauguration of the Governor.

Bills Read the First Time.

The following bills were read the first time:

Joint resolution for purchasing Purdon's Digest.

Fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under compulsory laws.

To repeal the act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors.

To enable assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate incumbered by liens.

To fix the compensation of judges of the Supreme Court.

Conferring jurisdiction on courts of Common Pleas in cases of mandamus.

Supplementary to the act dividing the cities of the Commonwealth into three classes.

Giving bounties on scalps of foxes, wild cats, etc.

Providing for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle.

Relating to damages to mesne profits.

Supplement to the General Corporation act.

Relative to the powers of telegraph companies for various private business.

Supplement to the Sinking Fund act, assigning two-thirds of the tax on corporation stock to the general revenue fund.

Providing for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages to private property by grading streets, alleys, etc.

Authorizing the occupation of private property for the purpose of slopes or embankments in the improvement of streets or alleys therein.

Relating to the powers and duties of burgesses of boroughs.

Providing for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties.

Supplementary to the act prescribing the manner by which courts may divide boroughs into wards.

Empowering camp meeting associations to employ police force.

Providing for the payment in advance of justices' costs for transcripts in any kind.

Relative to the entry of satisfaction of judgments.

Fixing the number, duties and compensation of officers and employees of the Senate and House.

Empowering Councils of the cities of the Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salaries to be paid all city officers in lieu of fines, fees, costs, &c., which shall be paid into the city treasury.

Regulating the publication of the accounts and financial statements of school boards.

Authorizing appeals in cases of summary conviction or judgment.

Act allowing the annexations of lands in a township or borough to a city containing less than 10,000 inhabitants.

Supplement to the corporation act, authorizing the formation of mercantile libraries for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

Authorizing the appointment of Chaplains for the House and Senate, and providing a salary of $500.

Fixing the compensation of witnesses for the prosecution of wills.

Supplement to the act providing for the taxation of bank shares.

On motion the House then took a recess to witness the inauguration ceremony, the members proceeding in a body to the south portico of the Capitol for that purpose. After the ceremonies of the inauguration were concluded, the members of the House returned to their chamber and then adjourned.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Singular Case in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—The Bourbon county Circuit Court fined Henry B. Tully, of Logan county, $1,500 to-day, and also caused him to be incarcerated in jail for five minutes. Tully has been on trial six days as an accessory after the fact to a murder. At the trial it was shown that in 1873 Tully, knowing that one Osborne had murdered a negro named Jeremiah Burns, in Logan county, and then escaped from jail, traded with him under the name of Thompson, being aware of his real name at the time. Tully paid Osborne $40,000 for a farm, and thus aided him to escape the officers of the law. The case has been tried several times, and once reached the Appelate Court, by which it was referred to the lower court and tried in Bourbon county on a change of venue, with the result named.

Caught Out on a Fly.

TOPEKA, January 18.—Ex-State Treasurer Sutsnin, charged with complicity in the recently discovered school bond swindle, was arrested again to-day, just as he was leaving for Chicago, it being thought he was going to flee the country. In default of $15,000 bail he was committed to jail.

Lamar Mississippi's Choice.

JACKSON, MISS., January 18.—The vote for United States Senator in the Senate was: Lamar 22, Martin 1; House, Lamar 89, Republican members voting blank. It is said a private caucus of Republicans decided not to participate in the election of Senator, on the ground that the late elections were carried by fraud and violence. One wing of the Republican party desired to compliment Senator Alcorn, while the other wing desired to pay General Alexander Warner, late Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee and ex-State Senator and Major General of Militia, that distinguished honor. Yesterday the Attorney General filed a bill in equity, bringing to light the doings of a notorious land ring and fraud called the Pearl River Navigation Company, of which Warner was Director. This scheme mulcted the State out of a large sum, and the chief actors excepting Warner have left the State. The bill and publication of the particulars created such a sensation that those who desired to compliment Warner couldn't stand the pressure. They were equally averse to vote for Alcorn, therefore the whole matter was compromised by all hands voting blank.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the east Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, partially cloudy weather, southwest to northwest winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, falling followed by clearing weather in the east.

A thousand more colliers have struck in the North of Wales, owing to a reduction of wages.

The Dominion Board of Trade met at Ottawa yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

A large failure in the silk trade is reported from Lyons, France. The liabilities are said to be five millions of francs.

Robert E. N. Sayers, a St. Louis merchant, has disappeared, and it is feared he has drowned himself. Pecuniary embarrassments.

Henry Davis, of Chicago, goes to the penitentiary for twenty-one years, for killing Charles D. Wilson in Thanksgiving day.

George Morris, colored, convicted at New Orleans for the murder of Sarah Jones, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged. The date for hanging was not stated, but has been fixed.

The committee of ladies sent from Boston to present a white banner to the Light Artillery Blues of Norfolk, Va., performed their duty yesterday. The virginians made much display of courtesy and good feeling toward their guests.

The liabilities of the Tredegar Iron Company, Richmond, Va., are one million three hundred thousand dollars. General Joseph R. Anderson has been appointed receiver, and operations at the works will be resumed at once.

The boys about the Ohio Penitentiary are a sad lot. Only the other day one was caught circulating bogus nickles made by the prisoners; and yesterday another, son of one of the officers of the prison, confessed to having assisted in the escape of Fred. J. Kelley, who was carried outside the walls in a box, and got away. Kelley on his recent capture, after attempting to burn Atwater block, Cleveland, in order to get $10,000 insurance on a lot of goods removed before the fire occurred. They say he who helped him out is to be sent to the Reform School.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

General Jovellar and the newly appointed bishop have arrived in Havana.

General Lovell, acting commander at Marseilles, France, has prohibited the projected political banquet to Gambetta.

Charles Adkins and John Reese, colored, were drowned in Licking river, near Lairs station, Ky., by being carried over a dam while out rowing in a frail boat.

General E. H. Murray, United States Marshal of Kentucky, was married last night to Miss Evlyn Neale, daughter of a prominent merchant of Louisville. The bride is one of the most beautiful of Kentucky belles.

Colonel Samuel Gill, late Superintendent and late receiver of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line Railroad, died yesterday in Cincinnati from the effects of insanity, which first manifested itself several weeks ago. Colonel Gill was an old and extensively known railroad man.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN presented the credentials of James B. Eustis, claiming a seat as Senator from Louisiana, which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read. The document consisted of long extracts of the proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

Before the reading was finished, Mr. CONKLING inquired who certified to these papers.

Mr. THURMAN replied that the papers were voluminous, and it was not necessary to read them. They were certified to by the Speaker and Clerk of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Senator who presided at the joint meeting.

Mr. CONKLING said the act of Congress stated that the credentials of one claiming a seat in this body must be certified by the Governor of the State. He argued that the papers just presented in the Senate did not present a *prima facie* case, and not being credentials authorized by the statute, he submitted that they ought not to be read in full in the Senate.

Mr. MORTON said he was not in the Senate when the papers purporting to be the credentials of Eustis were read. He asked that the matter be laid over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. THURMAN said these papers showed the title of Eustis to a seat. He did not ask to have them sworn in then, but only asked to have his case referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING argued that the papers presented were irregular, and were papers upon which the Senate could not act as constituting a *prima facie* case.

Mr. THURMAN denied that the papers were irregular, unless it was the absence of the Governor's certificate, and that, he submitted, was not an irregularity. The act of Congress had been strictly complied with in the election of Eustis. The papers showed that a majority of the aggregate number of members of the two Houses were present, and also that a majority of those members voted. The whole question before the Senate would turn on the act as to whether or not a vacancy existed in the Louisiana Senatorship.

Mr. CONKLING said the duty of the Senate should decide that Pinchback was entitled to a seat, there would be an end to these papers; but, on the contrary, if the Senate should decide that Pinchback was not entitled to a seat, the claim of Eustis must be considered.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the papers be printed in the *Record* as if they had been read in the Senate, and the matter be laid over until to-morrow, that the Senate could go on with the morning's business now. This suggestion was agreed to, and it was ordered that the papers be printed in the *Record* and laid over until to-morrow.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the memorial of the Democratic Conservative Convention of Louisiana, held January 6th, 1876, concerning the election and condition of the State of Louisiana. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. DORSEY submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads to inquire and report whether the restoration of the franking privilege would increase the cost of the mail service, and to what extent, if it is expedient to restore the same. Agreed to.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE said he had found on his desk pamphlets in the Spencer case. He felt some delicacy in presenting them to the Senate, as they were made up of newspaper testimony at best. He asked, however, that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which committee had charge of the case of Spencer.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis on Wednesday, to appoint a special committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department. Mr. BOUTWELL said when he addressed the Senate on Tuesday last, he stated the general principles by which he supposed a full explanation to the argument of the Senator from West Virginia [Davis] could be given. He [Boutwell] had no disposition to oppose the examination called for by Mr. Davis. He was in favor of such examination by a special committee or one of the standing committees of the Senate. There was not the least foundation for the suggestion that the books of the Department had been changed, and if the honorable Senator [Davis] had time to examine the process of keeping accounts in the Department, he would have seen that it would have been so difficult to change the records after they had been made, that it might be said to be an impossibility. He [Boutwell] found that the details in figures were so voluminous that it would not be expedient to publish them to the extent required, and they would furnish upon the whole very little of the information demanded. He would, therefore, confine himself to general statements, and leave the committee to explore the details. The definite statement made by the Senators from West Virginia [Davis] was relative to the amount of expenditures. The entire amount of differences which the gentleman stated showed an increase in expenditures from 1861 to 1866 of $5,271,976, may be summarized thus: In the finance report of 1869 is included outstanding warrants to the amount of $14,485,490. This do not appear in the report for 1870. In the report for 1870 is included trust funds to the amount of $1,210,062, which do not appear in the report for 1869. The difference between the two, $4,271,976, is the exact difference claimed to be an increase of expenditures as shown by the statement. This, it will be perceived, is merely a difference in manner of preparing statements.

Mr. BOUTWELL quoted from the speech of Mr. Davis, and said the following statement here was included as an item for the purchase of gold coin authorized by the act of March 3d of the act of March 17, 1872, amounting to $5,072,900. Under the same head there was also a payment of $2,634,840, which was authorized by

...Commercial,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

LAMAR wants his Southern brethren to reorain themselves until he gets his fame fixed.

THE drill-master's order, "As you were," applies to the Democratic situation perfectly. "Ground arms" is the command which the country proposes to enforce.

THE many valuable features of the COMMERCIAL'S seventh annual review of the business of Pittsburgh, printed in to-day's paper, will commend it to every class of business men.

WE ARE children of a long past, weighted with the wisdom and the folly of all times. The dark ages have set, but last year fifteen books and pamphlets were printed in Europe to prove that the earth is flat.

THERE is said to be a vast deal more wheat in both Dakota and Minnesota than at this time last year. The farmers are holding it back, however. The rise in the price of that staple last summer got their notions up.

THE *Post* admits that the Southern Democrats are trying to raid the National Treasury empty in reimbursing themselves for their losses during the rebellion, but it does not suffer its serenity to be rufiled by a feather's worth.

IT IS a little curious that the Democratic press should so unanimously and strenuously insist that BLAINE Presidential stock is constantly lowering, and that the only Republican in the country who has gained any in this respect is BRISTOW.

GENERAL BANKS is the recipient of a good many fulsome compliments from the Democratic press, just now. He is a fair-weather politician who goes in when it rains, and cries "Good Lord," "Good Devil" alternately, out of doubt into whose hands he may fall.

A PRIVATE letter from Washington assures us that the Democrats in Congress are very gloomy, and see nothing but defeat ahead of them. Their victory of 1874 came two years too soon for them. They cannot avoid making fools of themselves when they get into power.

SPEAKER KERR, it is stated, received over one hundred and fifty dispatches in one day, from his party friends, begging him, for heaven's sake, to stop off the amnesty debate, as it was doing the party great harm. But what difference does it make? Whatever the House does is sure to injure the party, and it might as well do the injury in one way as another.

THEY flushed the wrong covey. Throughout almost the entire North the course of the Democrats in Congress with reference to amnesty is having the effect of bringing back to the Republican party a large number of Liberal and Independent voters, among whom are prominent names who have been leaders of the Independents since 1872.

Has the Southern correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* who complains so bitterly of the sudden "emancipation and turning loose of a horde of barbarians to complicate the problem of self-government," ever reflected that the ignorance he denounces, and out of which the negroes are steadily lifting themselves, was created by white prohibition of the education of the blacks?

PARSON MURRAY, the clerical horse-jokey, declares that "Christianity is a failure." Then, if he is an honest man, let him step down and out from his pulpit without further ado. Preaching what one hasn't faith in is a lie to all intents and purposes; and it will teach, as it has taught, men to play fast and loose with their religious convictions. It is nothing less than sheer dishonesty to cling to a church without belief in its efficacy.

THOSE who are sceptical as to whether the enfranchisement of women would operate as a purifying influence in politics, might ponder the testimony of the United States Judge of Wyoming Territory, to the effect that since women have been admitted the suffrage there has been changed from the former noisy, disorderly and disreputable scenes to the "quiet of a religious meeting." The woman's cause is man's.

A CORRESPONDENT, whom we suspect of being himself a professional speculator, takes us severely to task for certain strictures we have recently had on gamblers in public securities, and others of their class. We are rather glad of this, than otherwise. To incur the displeasure of those who set snares for the simple-minded, and lie in wait for lawful opportunities to do wrong, is a distinction of which to be proud.

AT THIS time last year the people of Kansas were edging forward with their hats in hand, asking for cold victuals and cast off clothing; to-day they are chiefly concerned about the lack of adequate railroad facilities for carrying off surplus products. Give that State two or three more such years of prosperity as the one just closed and she will grow roundshouldered with the load of good luck she will have to carry.

THE reform promised by the Sultan of Turkey to his suffering Christian subjects in his European dependencies all look well enough on paper, but will amount to nothing practically. The Turk may promise but he cannot perform. Mahemmedanism and Reform are incompatible. There will be no amelioration of the condition of the Christians under Turkish rule until the Turk is finally expelled from Europe. The Herzegovinans can form a government to suit themselves, and administer it to their own satisfaction, and nothing short of this will deliver them from the necessity of continual revolt.

MARSHALL PACKARD, of Louisiana, wanted the National Convention held in Philadelphia, because he is strongly in favor of the third term. He thinks the Southern delegates will generally favor GRANT, and that it would never do to subject these delegates to the influences of Cincinnati, where all the press that has any influence is bitterly opposed to a third term. The GRANT delegates, from the time they reached Cincinnati till they left would, he says, be under a constant fire from the daily press, and no means would be neglected to subject them to arguments in private as well. In short, no third-term man would stand the least chance in Cincinnati, and so he was earnestly in favor of Philadelphia. We are glad he was disappointed.

THE repudiation of the Wheeler compromise by the White Leaguers of Louisiana was simply the commencement of the Democratic policy of *coup d'etat*. In further pursuance of the concerted plan, the laws of the United States are now being obstructed in several parishes of that State. A special correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from New Orleans, says the sole purpose of the Bourbons is to get rid of Republican rule and Republican officeholders, and that they will never rest till they have done it; adding that a vigilance committee has been formed for some six months past, embracing "the most solid representative men of the community, and having for an object the consummation of some plan looking to the forced ejection from power of every official connected with the KELLOGG government."

IN AN elaborate article on the revival work of the Evangelists, Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, in Philadelphia, the New York *Mail* pays a generous tribute to the talent, labor and sacrifice of Mr. THOMAS K. CREE, formerly Secretary of the Indian Commission, and long known as a leading worker in the Christian Association field in this city and elsewhere. The *Mail* states that he was the real manager of the Philadelphia campaign, and says:

"Other names have been perhaps more known and mentioned than Mr. Cree's in his connection; but we have heard nothing in saying—and it is right to say it—that in Messrs. Moody and Sankey themselves, no individual has so greatly contributed to the success which has attended this revival campaign as has Mr. Thomas K. Cree."

The aggregate attendance upon MR. MOODY'S services reached the enormous number of nine hundred thousand people. It is doubtful whether any orator, religious or secular, ever addressed so many persons in an equal length of time before.

THE Committee on Pacific Railroads, in the House, will this week give audience to the friends of the Texas Pacific, and hear the arguments they have to present. The prospect now is that the committee will take a favorable view of the measure and report the bill to the House with their recommendation.

What the House will do with it is as yet an open question; but it would be a long step towards a restoration of confidence and prosperity if it could become a law. The locomotive factories, the car shops, the rolling mills, and many other branches of industry would feel the reviving influences of the new demand for the materials and supplies that would spring up. The pulses of commerce, now beating feebly, would bound into fresh life and vigor, and the whole body politic would feel new energy and power. What is wanted to bring back the old prosperity is to give a new start to the paralyzed industry of the country, and the start once made could not, under any ordinary circumstances, be thereafter checked.

THE DEMOCRATIC FAILURE.

The Democratic House of Representatives at Washington is a failure. It finds itself unable to do anything. The Democratic leaders have made great promises, and find themselves unable to redeem a single one of them. They were going to accomplish wonderful reforms, investigate, grant amnesty, straighten out the finances, reduce the army and navy, cut down the appropriations, reorganize the departments, stop the postal deficit, and bring back the Government to its pristine simplicity and purity. Alas and alack! in every way is blocked before them in all directions, and whichever way they turn they find themselves either impotent or so divided into factions as to be absolutely powerless. The only reform they have so far attempted is to turn out Union soldiers from subordinate places in the House, and fill their places with Confederate soldiers; they are helpless, without Republican aid, to pass the Amnesty bill; they are split into so many fragments on the financial question that they cannot muster a majority upon any financial proposition yet made; they have talked and gassed and boasted loudly as to their determination to cut down the army and navy, and have, after all their bluster, finally settled down to the conclusion that no reduction is possible, the House Committee on Military Affairs having, after a careful scrutiny of the whole matter, made up its mind that any reduction is impracticable. They have tried to cut down the appropriations, and are holding the appropriation bills back, but they cannot find a foothold for any material reduction; the Postmaster General has shown them that they cannot cut down the postal expenses without cutting off postal facilities; and as to reorganizing the departments, the following from the New York *Times*, as to their experience in the State Department, is significant:

"Some of the new Democratic members of Congress have much to learn concerning the method of carrying on public business. One of them announced his intention some weeks ago of 'reforming' the State Department by a general cutting down of the appropriations, but after a little talk with Secretary Fish he found, to his great astonishment, that the Secretary really knew something about the affairs of his office. The Democratic reformer thought that the Secretary never did anything but write an occasional dispatch. Our Democratic friends evidently have persuaded themselves that they enter Washington as pioneers of civilization, and a hard-working and efficient head of a department, like Secretary Fish, takes them completely by surprise. They begin to have a painful suspicion that possibly they may have come to learn instead of to teach."

The fact is that the party is unfit to govern, because it is a mere aggregation of fragments which refuse to cohere when it comes to questions of practical moment. The cries of public plunder and the hope of capturing the patronage of the General Government keeps the party together; but it has no other coherence; the Eastern members have one financial theory and the Western men another; the demagogues, such as RANDALL, want to cut the army down; but the Southwestern and Northwestern men say no, most emphatically, and even the dullest among them comprehend that it is impossible to carry on the Government as cheaply in 1876 as in 1856.

Demagogism is cheap, but a national party cannot be built upon it. A party without a policy is like a church without a creed, or an army without a head. The people will not trust an organization that is confined in its principles to the five loaves and the two fishes. Temporary desperation may drive them, once in a while, to trust such a political mob; but the experiment is one that will not bear a repetition.

As to the extent of the present muddle at Washington on the finances, among the Democratic members, a Washington correspondent says:

"The canvassing about the House shows that no proposition touching the resumption of specie payments can possibly receive the support of a majority of the House. Any bill to repeal the resumption act and substitute something else looking ever so remotely to specie payments, will encounter the opposition of the inflationists and of all hard money men; for the latter will agree to no backward steps. Any attempt to strengthen the present law will meet the opposition of the extreme inflationists, and of many others who were with difficulty induced a year ago to vote for the law as it now stands upon the statute book. The men who would take the responsibility of changing existing law, whether to repeal it or to improve it, are only a very few extreme inflationists or hard-money men, and the great majority prefer to risk the policy of inaction till after the election."

THE second inauguration of Governor HARTRANFT, at Harrisburg, yesterday, was the occasion of an unusually enthusiastic demonstration. Large delegations, civic and military, were present from most of the principal towns and cities of the State, and the popular enthusiasm from the surrounding districts was like a flood. The inaugural address of the Governor, printed elsewhere, is a modest and generous-spirited production which will yet more strengthen the firm hold he already has on the hearts of the people, who hail his entrance upon his second term with renewed assurances of their utmost confidence and regard.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Amnesty is to be Lynched.

The *Post* is quite Hill-arious over that rebel Andersonvillain.

The number of Methodists throughout the world is estimated at 14,500,000.

What becomes of the paper collars? A million of them are made daily.

Reports of spoiled pork continue. The Southwest has suffered heavily.

"Bread riots" are seriously feared in Albany, New York, if nothing is done in the way of public relief.

Baby Colorado has more miles of constructed railroads within her limits than either Louisiana or Arkansas.

Eustis, of New Orleans, is *en route* for Washington to claim his seat in Congress, but we can't see what use 'tis.

In the Sierra Valley the snow is from two to three feet deep on the level. This insures a good crop of grass next spring.

The frogs are already commemorating the Centennial year on the classic banks of the Ohio with their croaking music.

Besides wearing an occasional one in their hats, the people of Mankato, Minnesota, will this year make four million bricks.

A certain Massachusetts preacher declares that "baked beans are the Devil's food." Probably because they puff people up so.

The State Editorial Association meets at Harrisburg to-day, and to-morrow the Democratic State Committee convenes there.

Down in Kentucky violets, buttercups, crocuses, jonquils, cherries and plum trees are in full bloom, and only man is vile.

The New York plan of stopping failures by procuring the indictment of persons obtaining credits by false pretenses, is working well.

A new fertilizer. An Iowa paper speaks of "the glance of the sunflowers whose roots are fattened in the soil fertilized by stolen taxes."

"Jack," the dog which plays so important a part in the drama of Si Slocum, is hereafter to be called "Sirius," because he is the dog "star."

An English writer says that "a goose has perhaps the keenest appreciation of humor of any animal." Thus is Eli Perkins vindicated.

An exchange says: "As a fellow grows older he succeeds in learning just how little he really ever did know." Not always; look at the *Post*.

Elmira is going to hold a public meeting and have something to say at first hand on the subject of her treatment of Confederate prisoners.

Chicago possesses the prince of coroners. He is not only a statesman, but also a chemist and fiddler, writes poetry and runs a lager beer saloon.

There is said to be some prospect of a reduction of passenger rates on the great railroads of this country, to the amount of twenty-five per cent.

The Hon. John Jay, late American Minister at Vienna, proposes to invite all the crowned heads of Europe to Philadelphia. The jay is a silly bird.

The great Illinois railroad tax suits will come before the Supreme Court of the United States, February 25. Millions of money are involved in the suit.

An organized effort is being made by the Mormons of Utah to go into silk culture on an extensive scale. Brigham's wives are growing fashionable.

That "dynamite fiend" wasn't utterly inhuman, after all. He once crossed the Atlantic on the same vessel with Don Piatt, and didn't blow him up.

1875.

Statistics of the Year.

Movements of Iron, Coal, Petroleum, Grain and Produce.

HEAVY DECREASE IN LEADING INTERESTS.

Apparent Falling Off in Iron Movements of 22.69 Per Cent.

410,594 Tons of Metal and Ore Received at Pittsburgh.

Slight Decrease, but Satisfactory Showing for the Coal Trade.

Receipts 171,242,572 Bushels---Shipments 110,775,000 Bushels.

Moderate Business in Crude and Refined Petroleum---Crude Receipts 1,850,308 Barrels---Shipments of Refined 1,097,086 Barrels.

Large Falling Off in Grain Movements---Increased Receipts of Produce and Provisions---Estimated Reduction of Ten to Fifteen Per Cent. in the Total Tonnage Movements to and from Pittsburgh.

In reviewing the business history of the year as indicated by the statistics of iron, coal, petroleum, grain, flour, provisions and produce, we find but little ground to exult over the progress and growth of our leading interests. It was generally thought at the close of 1874 that that year would be noted as the turning point in recovering from the panic of 1873; but it has been found that the leading interests have suffered more severely during the past year than was the case in the previous year. The statistics which we have compiled and present herewith show a decrease in the volume of iron and coal movements, amounting in iron to 22.69 per cent. of the total of 1874, and in coal to about ten per cent. The interest which has suffered the most during the past year is the grain trade, which has fallen off nearly thirty-five per cent. The petroleum interest has about held its own, as have also the general mercantile interests of the city, in some of which, notably groceries, provisions and produce, there has been a moderate increase in the volume of business.

We will not occupy space to allude in this place more fully to the lessons to be obtained from the statistics of the year. Some of these are referred to in our remarks elsewhere. Others may be reverted to hereafter, and elucidated more fully than our present space will allow. With these short introductory remarks, therefore, we refer the reader to the figures given below.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The course of the year in banking and financial circles, has not been marked by any very startling occurrences or important features. The general condition of the banks throughout the entire period under review has been especially noticeable for great ease and strength, which was heightened rather than diminished as the year drew to a close. So marked has been this tendency, that during nearly the entire year there has been in excess of that available as reserve has been kept on deposit in New York. This, it need hardly be said, argues the superabundance of loanable capital of Pittsburgh to the present limited conditions of her business and economic methods of conducting operations in vogue with business men.

As all branches of business in this city still feel the results of the disasters of 1873, so the banking interest shares in such matter of all others, has experience; during the past twelve months has felt the effects of that financial revulsion. They have had to endure their share of the losses by shrinkage which have depressed during the year, and undergone the exigencies of some heavy failures among mercantile and manufacturing firms, all of which at the same time credulously commenced and pursued the slow and wearisome process of liquidation and settlement with each the misfortunes of the past. In this respect they have preceded nearly all other branches of business as a review of the year shows that notwithstanding the adversity of circumstances, the banks secured a most liberal degree of profit, and were enable in nearly all cases to declare fair, though in no cases very large dividends. This comparatively prosperous condition is partly due to the relative exigencies of business, but is mainly due to the cautious, vigilant and intelligent management which has so generally characterized their conduct.

There have been some changes in the banking business, which perhaps are worthy of mention in recording the financial history of the year. But one bank and one private banking firm have failed—the German National Bank and Hart, Caughey & Co. The liabilities of these firms bore an unimportant proportion to the total banking business of the city, and the aggregate loss to depositors was not extensive. Four banks have wound up their business and passed out of existence, viz: The International and Franklin, of Pittsburgh, the Saltmakers, of Allegheny, and the Savings and Deposit Bank, of East Liberty, all of small size and not especially important standing. Four banks have consolidated, viz: the Allegheny Homestead and Metropolitan having formed the Metropolitan National, and the Real Estate and Dollar Savings of Allegheny uniting with the Third National of Allegheny. The passage of the free banking act indeed is a material improvement into that form of banking, six banks of Pittsburgh and two of Allegheny having become national banks during the course of the year, viz: the Fifth, Duquesne, Diamond, Smithfield, Marine and Metropolitan of Pittsburgh, and Third and German of Allegheny, swelling the total number of national banks of this city and vicinity to twenty-eight.

Condition of the National Banks.

We present below a comparison of the totals of the abstract of the statement of the reserve banks of Pittsburgh on the 17th of December, 1875, with the corresponding totals at October 2, 1874, the nearest date afforded for a basis comparison for the two years. Of course the latter date includes the statement of twenty-three banks, while the former contains but eighteen. The table therefore exhibits principally the amount of growth in the national banking interest during the time while it also shows the relative condition of the banks at the two dates:

RESOURCES.

	Dec. 17, 1875.	Oct. 2, 1874.
Loans	$19,516,407 17	$17,531,092 56
Bonds for circulation	7,695,500 00	7,558,500 00
Due from res. agents	1,951,917 51	1,549,883 18
Due from reserve ag't	1,027,317 49	1,045,117 02
Expenses, &c	1,498,436 45	1,140,542 90
Legal tender currency	462,940 30	704,262 00
Exchanges	429,091 61	601,507 82
Specie	42,170 07	51,327 55
Legal tenders	2,231,000 00	2,412,500 00
5 per cent red. fund	340,837 40	443,750 00
Totals	$35,205,804 20	$32,842,551 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,508,221 65	$ 9,000,000 00
Surplus and profits	3,705,770 29	3,825,126 80
Circulation	6,748,187 00	6,925,392 00
Individual deposits	12,190,776 06	11,107,937 31
Due to banks	2,142,853 11	2,293,667 94
Notes rediscounted		12,327 68
Totals	$35,205,804 20	$32,842,551 79
Number of banks	23	17

The prominent feature of this report is the very large increase of operations indicated therein, relatively to the increase in capital. That item shows an increase of $2,400,000, a slight portion of which is due in increase of capital on the part of the old banks, but nearly all of which must be credited to the new organizations), while the discounts are only $1,400,000 larger; the deposits are hardly more than a million increased; the circulation is about $200,000 more, while the cash items, currency and legal tenders are somewhat less. The principal increase has been in the funds kept abroad by the banks, which indicates the growing ease of the money market. The following statement exhibits the condition of the legal reserves at various comparative dates during the past three years:

	Dec. 26, 1873.	Oct. 2, 1874.	Dec. 17, 1875.
Reserve required	4,020,355	3,031,678	3,196,716 86
Reserve held	4,499,579	4,444,471	4,429,900 35
Excess of reserve per cent	27.9	36.7	32.7
Classification of reserve:			
Due from redeeming agents	1,533,379	1,549,885	1,428,634 93
Specie	38,424	51,328	42,170 07
L. S. certificates of deposit	100,000	100,000	100,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund			337,469 35

The cause of the apparent reduction of reserve shown by this comparison is the fact that more than $500,000 of the deposits with reserve agents are unavailable as reserve, being in excess of half the requirements. There are also large cash resources in the deposits with other banks and under the head of cash items, which cannot be counted as legal reserve. In this case the decrease in reserve is really a rather anomalous result of the immense increase of funds in the loan market. In addition, the statement of December 17 was not wholly expected by the banks, while that of the latest date was a surprise and gave them no opportunity to get themselves into a shape for a heavy showing.

The abstract of the statements of condition of the banks of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, on December 17, 1875, is given below. This statement shows the condition of the total national banking interest of this city correctly, as the five national banks of Birmingham and Allegheny city, which were excluded from the totals given above, are as truly a portion of our national banking interest as any of the Pittsburgh banks. Being treated as rural banks in regard to capital and reserve, they have to be separated, but no statement is complete concerning our national banks unless an abstract in which they are included is also given. The abstract is as follows:

RESOURCES.

	December 17, 1875.
Loans	$22,095,529 37
Bonds for circulation	8,109,000 00
With reserve agents	5,115,427 11
With other banks	1,123,779 41
Expenses	1,913,625 12
Cash items	493,307 92
Exchanges for Clearing House	443,097 31
Specie	44,915 66
Legal tenders	2,511,273 00
Redemption fund	372,809 00
Total	$35,180,468 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$11,508,221 65
Net profits	4,072,566 22
Circulation	7,381,687 00
Deposits	14,059,598 43
Due banks	2,159,122 60
Total	$39,180,468 91

Detailed Statement of the National Banks for December 17, 1875.

In order to make a complete showing of the condition of the national banking interest, we reproduce from the COMMERCIAL of January 9th, 1875, the following detailed summary of the condition of each national bank in this city and Allegheny on the 17th of December, 1875, in the table given below the items are condensed considerably for the purpose of saving space. The first item of loans includes loans and discounts, bonds, stocks and mortgages, other than United States bonds to secure circulation, which are given in the second column. The amounts due from all banks, other than reserve agents, whether State or national, are also condensed under the fourth head. The expense column includes real estate, furniture, current expenses, taxes and premiums. The cash items are principally composed of national bank notes, fractional currency and checks other than exchanges for Clearing House. On the other side, the surplus is condensed with the undivided profits, and all deposits are condensed under two heads, the first being the amounts due individuals, including certified unpaid dividends and certificates, and the second the amounts due other banks, State and national. The following is the tabulated exhibit:

RESOURCES.

Banks.	Loans.	U. S. Bonds	Due Banks, Ag'ts.	With Banks.	Expenses.	Cash Items.	Exchanges.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Red. Fund.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due Banks.
First, Allegheny	1,256,000	300,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	15,000	300,000	270,000	1,000,000	100,000
First, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Second	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Third	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Fourth	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Fifth	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Citizens'	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Commercial	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Exchange	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Iron City	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Manufacturers'	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Mechanics'	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Merchants & Manuf'r	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Metropolitan	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Pittsburgh	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Second, Allegheny	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Third, Allegheny	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Union	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Workingmen's	1,000,000	250,000	100,000		30,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	100,000	12,500	250,000	225,000	1,000,000	100,000
Total	23,256,000	5,800,000	2,300,000		690,000	230,000	460,000	23,000	2,300,000	287,500	5,800,000	5,220,000	23,000,000	2,300,000

LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Deposits, Individuals.	Deposits, Certificates.	Deposits, Cashier's Checks.	Deposits, Farmers' Deposit.	Deposits, Duquesne.	Deposits, Diamond.	Deposits, Smithfield.	Deposits, Marine.	Deposits, Metropolitan.	Deposits, Third.	Deposits, German.	Deposits, Allegheny.	Deposits, Birmingham.	Deposits, Saltmakers.	Deposits, Savings & Deposit.	Deposits, Real Estate.	Deposits, Homestead.	Deposits, Metropolitan.	Deposits, Third.	Deposits, Allegheny.	Deposits, Union.	Deposits, Total.
First, Allegheny	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
First, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Second	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Third	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Fourth	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Fifth	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Citizens'	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Commercial	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Exchange	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Iron City	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Manufacturers'	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Mechanics'	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Merchants & Manuf'r	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Metropolitan	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Pittsburgh	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Second, Allegheny	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Third, Allegheny	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Union	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Workingmen's	1,000,000	100,000	100,000																			
Total	23,000,000	2,300,000	2,300,000																			

BALANCES.

	1874.	1875.
January	$ 2,765,483 34	$ 3,829,444 87
February	2,825,597 00	3,913,364 00
March	3,065,188 11	3,940,955 42
April	3,285,455 75	3,925,102 98
May	3,162,382 00	3,794,558 00
June	3,582,961 24	3,985,497 89
July	3,700,297 52	4,021,921 00
August	3,400,753 93	3,519,138 82
September	3,561,569 96	3,678,658 61
October	3,538,582 00	3,888,217 00
November	3,647,353 24	3,494,413 33
December	3,387,746 29	3,252,734 64
Total	$ 39,774,803 85	$ 41,168,203 05
Increase in 1875		1,393,399 20

IRON.

Review of the Year's Business.

In closing our remarks in the last annual report on the prospects of the iron trade for 1875, we expressed the hope that the year would see a decided improvement for the better in the condition of business. The figures which we give as indicating the volume of operations during the past year are certainly very far from fulfilling that hope, and in many respects the year's business has been even more unfavorable and discouraging that has been known for many years. At the close of 1874 it was thought that that period must be classed as the dark year in the leading interest of Pittsburgh, but the figures of comparison that 1875 is entitled to that undesirable prominence both for reduction in volume from the two preceding years, and in the unprofitable character of the trade carried on.

This is especially true in the latter of the case presented at the first reading of the statistics presented; but a more exhaustive examination will discover some features which are not altogether destitute of encouragement. In the first place the reduction in the total receipts of raw material from the total of 1874 of 120,000 tons, or 22.69 per cent. in actual reality does not show any material decrease, as it represents less than nine months operations of our iron manufacturing establishments, as from the first of January to the middle of April the works here were practically suspended through the duration of the lock-out, and our figures do not fairly show much more than three-quarters of a year's business. The fact that there were some receipts, principally of muck bar and scrap iron, during the period of the lock-out, which amount to about eight per cent. of the total receipts, so that a fair comparison for the period of active operations, instead of the apparent decrease of 22.69 per cent. from 1874, shows only an equitably proportionate decrease of 5½ per cent. in round numbers.

It is further shown by a comparison of the totals found below, that while the cessation of business in Pittsburgh stimulated the iron business elsewhere, the rates of decline exhibited here is much less than that shown to have taken place throughout the entire country, as the reduction of more than 25 per cent. in the entire volume of the iron business all over the country, against the apparent reduction of 22.69 per cent. in the business of Pittsburgh and the proportional reduction of but 5½ per cent.

To gain a thorough comprehension of the bearing of this comparison, the circumstances of the iron trade during 1875 must be taken into consideration. In the first place, as stated above, the lock-out had the effect of increasing the iron business at other points to a very considerable degree, and this constituted a very serious obstacle to the activity of trade at the resumption of the lock-out. In addition to that, the advantages which have, during nearly all the year, been afforded to competing points, by the inequalities in railway freights have been immense. During the latter portion of 1875, Pittsburgh manufacturers could reach almost any given point in the West for actually less money than it would have taken to make the same goods from this city, 350 to 600 miles less distance, and similar advantages were given to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Wheeling, the Mahoning and Shenango region, and Chicago, by the reduced rates of the railway war from which Pittsburgh derived no advantage whatever. Not only is this the case, but the rates paid by the rolling mills of this city, on their raw material, have been from fifty to seventy-five per cent. greater proportionately than rates on the same class of freights, to points naing less of them, and requiring a shorter haul. In other words, the advantages given to other points have been not less than $2 50 or $3 00 per ton in freights on raw material, and any where from $1 00 to $5 00 per ton on the cost of delivering to purchasers. Under these immense disadvantages our city has not only retained her position as the iron center of the United States, but more than that, has increased her importance relatively to the rest of the country nearly twenty per cent., as is shown by the comparison above. Such a result under such circumstances is a most triumphant demonstration of the endurance and stability of our great interests, tried by a most protracted and severe test.

The Future of Pittsburgh's Iron Trade.

From such considerations as these we are led to examine into the causes exerting an influence on the future of our iron trade. Such facts as those just recounted naturally lead to sanguine hopes and expectations; and indeed there is the strongest reason to be found in them for the belief that the strength and stability of our iron trade is practically unassailable. But it will not do to let such ideas blind us to existing facts of importance, and we should bear in mind that such facts do exist which, if allowed to pass unheeded in the future, may work serious injury to our important manufacturing interests.

The first of these is the strong competition with which our manufacturers are meeting from other districts. Pittsburgh has within the past few years become surrounded by a region of competing manufacturing cities so thoroughly that no considerable market for finished iron can be reached without meeting one or more of these rival points at a disadvantage. So powerful has the competition of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Troy and Philadelphia been made by the advantages of position, proximity to a market and unequal freight rates, that it has become a not uncommon saying that Pittsburgh's supremacy in the iron trade is gone. Such is not the case, as we think we are able to show from the figures already quoted; but it is a fact of serious consideration, how long it would be before that would come to be the case were the present state of affairs allowed to last much longer.

We are glad to say that a measure is in progress which bids fair to completely overcome this most dangerous disadvantage. The completion of the connecting link between this city and the Northwest, embracing as it does the idea of a continuous line to the lake shore for the supply of raw material to our mills and furnaces, and also a competing route to Chicago will act doubly and with almost incalculable strength in favor of our manufacturing interests. The immediate effect of competition in the freight carrying business of the iron trade will secure are of course largely matters of estimate, but there is no doubt that they are so great that when they are fully felt, they will entirely overcome the difficulties which now oppress our manufacturers, and enable them to meet any competing point on its own ground without fear. We believe that the completion of the connecting link to the Northwest would result in the benefit of our city amounting to millions of dollars annually, and it should be the especial effort of manufacturers and others who are directly interested in the prosperity of our city to secure the early completion of that road.

That effort should not stop there would be unwise and careless of the future. To preserve and increase the supremacy and prosperity of Pittsburgh in the iron manufacturing trade, no efforts should be left untried which will result to its benefit. Railroad construction to secure the centering in this city of the various kinds of ores available for iron manufacture should be pushed with the utmost vigor. The price of ore is at present the most expanded item in the cost of manufacture of pig iron. The completion of the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Western Virginia line, and all the other projected enterprises, would exert an immense influence in favor of our iron interests, by affording a material to either take the place or reduce the cost of the high-priced ores now used. The Lake Superior ores, which are now held higher than their true relative value by combination of mining companies controlling their production.

Another factor which is beginning to assume some importance in the problem of the future iron trade of the country is the possible substitution of Bessemer steel for iron in some of the leading uses for that article. This has already been pushed beyond an experiment in important respects, and the increased lightness, strength and durability of Bessemer steel rails, bridge beams and girders, hoops and many kinds of tools unfortunately made of iron, is now daily bringing home with frequently renewed force the question whether Bessemer steel is not destined to eventually take the place of a large portion of the finished iron production of the country. To what progress of this possible revolution in iron manufacture, and accommodate themselves to it so as to take advantage of its virtues will call for care, vigilence and good judgment on the part of iron manufacturers. Recklessness or neglect may result in finding a number of iron mills left unemployed, in case the process of substitution, already commenced, is carried out very far.

Turning from the difficulties and dangers which present themselves in considering the future of the iron trade to other class of causes at work, the first feature which presents itself is the adaptation of natural gas

CORN.

The receipts of corn for each month during the past five years, are as follows, stated in bushels:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	55,798	69,999	35,783	47,553	16,937
February	45,257	45,578	42,915	69,626	26,314
March	50,973	52,340	42,937	37,962	41,619
April	28,207	36,480	18,862	43,023	18,287
May	31,882	30,442	19,992	62,130	45,887
June	37,375	42,432	37,230	20,507	35,995
July	35,757	40,930	37,763	19,575	15,665
August	60,535	57,880	37,230	40,655	32,188
September	30,890	39,895	30,800	20,240	25,770
October	40,175	40,275	34,650	20,240	31,219
November	59,065	29,963	37,435	40,995	37,677
December	43,838	18,647	40,250	61,840	34,726
Total	540,078	609,582	445,228	537,564	352,639

OATS.

The following statement shows the receipts of oats by bushels during the past five years.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	54,022	58,567	65,215	82,068	18,156
February	46,467	121,387	90,750	80,330	26,590
March	70,400	103,590	58,332	52,370	132,767
April	23,300	56,555	75,925	92,755	60,773
May	62,212	139,352	127,893	134,352	73,027
June	71,227	95,363	109,205	156,848	45,344
July	55,700	70,847	131,215	116,815	67,840
August	117,665	97,356	171,542	200,510	117,999
September	101,212	90,468	83,015	153,928	97,311
October	98,465	83,035	153,147	208,360	117,104
November	125,587	58,510	140,200	113,200	96,621
December	102,517	30,462	33,088	141,140	67,212
Total	839,497	973,117	1,364,582	1,627,046	958,598

BARLEY.

The number of bushels of barley received monthly during the past five years, are as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	38,417	18,737	40,318	100,307	10,974
February	54,805	22,930	43,412	51,728	11,879
March	29,900	36,343	66,610	41,940	31,825
April	24,375	15,888	31,998	51,510	25,645
May	4,905	17,310	12,507	7,380	15,693
June	1,838	1,452	2,703		1,467
July	1,178	4,900	740	225	3,546
August	15,705	13,298	7,957	4,842	2,478
September	34,775	14,488	80,265	6,663	21,217
October	43,112	52,117	147,795	30,480	77,440
November	65,466	17,463	19,715	57,400	69,744
December	59,665	22,967	25,317	94,305	40,029
Total	366,142	260,960	492,455	436,440	316,851

RYE.

The monthly receipts of rye during the past five years, stated in bushels, are as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	8,328	16,967	7,040	15,462	2,345
February	15,482	13,015	8,953	27,198	1,483
March	15,940	15,625	9,848	14,287	3,543
April	5,790	12,575	4,055	10,178	1,469
May	6,760	14,775	17,165	2,717	3,070
June	2,950	6,960	16,840	6,458	1,386
July	3,213	2,155	6,350	2,511	1,183
August	8,522	16,742	19,812	4,220	7,428
September	23,247	17,453	11,138	3,825	5,718
October	21,735	10,890	37,887	18,825	18,951
November	31,768	2,575	15,087	17,175	16,501
December	13,286	8,767	8,042	16,376	4,575
Total	160,618	134,497	162,645	139,347	70,691

Imports of Grain at Elevator.

The following is a statement of the number of bushels of the various kinds of grain received at the Elevator for the past five years:

WHEAT.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	15,483	7,148	14,403	33,529	2,029
February	23,265	6,042	31,258	43,083	2,511
March	1,905	5,600	25,772	8,044	368
April	296	17,360	21,715	1,353	1,337
May	8,773	89,863	46,335	50,747	1,837
June	17,856	98,728	46,824	14,383	4,317
July	3,646	8,871	10,511	34,161	4,478
August	27,244	65,638	30,297	36,835	10,731
September	42,776	36,773	39,600	42,367	23,307
October	12,713	49,640	19,951	20,457	39,982
November	6,329	32,889	28,042	11,317	18,091
December	7,287	19,016	13,041	13,704	15,003
Total	152,894	387,788	319,689	310,728	144,017

OATS.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	658	13,165	27,666	21,642	22,757
February	817	51,003	7,459	22,380	34,091
March	2,826	30,892	41,926	14,768	43,481
April	3,750	11,199	21,894	20,495	19,499
May	10,793	69,368	28,817	35,254	15,760
June	24,006	50,426	79,747	86,212	32,574
July	28,334	12,672	53,282	93,542	12,393
August	34,741	34,344	76,900	14,124	57,106
September	23,581	54,949	46,351	43,246	54,141

Country Produce.

The statistics of the movement of the leading articles of country produce, show an increase in nearly all the leading articles. Among the leading staples that have shown a decided increase are apples, the receipts of which have increased over the previous year more than one hundred and fifty per cent., and are by some thousand barrels larger than any former year on record. The butter receipts are also decidedly increased, and are ahead of any previous year since 1871. Cheese also largely increased in movement, over the two preceding years, being within a few hundred boxes of the total for 1872, the largest year's receipts in this line on record. Potatoes, while they have moved freely, were rather less in volume than during 1874.

A very important movement in the produce line during the year was the heavy movement in peaches which took place during the July, August and September months. We have without authoritative date on this point, but all who are connected with the trade will remember that the movement was an exceptionally large one, and comprised hundreds of thousands of dollars in value.

We append statements of the receipts of the leading article of produce, with comparisons so far as our statistics will permit:

APPLES.

The monthly receipts of apples during the past five years, stated in barrels, are as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	3,967	8,922	5,631	4,645	1,009
February	7,472	8,099	4,412	3,672	2,391
March	3,416	7,241	4,983	3,975	2,926
April	2,658	4,122	7,237	4,095	564
May	1,072	3,153	3,848	6,648	2,349
June	7,188	300	1,385	222	1,501
July	4,892	1,921	1,415	701	1,174
August	9,998	10,903	4,222	2,211	5,154
September	9,917	2,128	3,341	1,025	6,777
October	21,301	5,237	13,655	4,276	31,609
November	16,940	5,934	9,349	14,124	57,102
December	2,471	5,049	5,816	5,343	2,922
Total	102,617	59,539	70,197	45,680	115,164

BUTTER.

The receipts of butter during 1875, with a comparison for the four preceding years, stated in the number of packages, are as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	1,752	1,416	1,311	799	1,166
February	2,026	1,444	1,274	1,065	1,771
March	2,628	2,019	1,674	1,511	3,079
April	1,090	1,337	1,053	1,162	2,016
May	1,326	1,171	1,053	832	1,181
June	1,043	972	871	634	1,133
July	891	787	785	606	820
August	1,127	970	781	661	972
September	1,047	908	642	757	700
October	847	1,150	610	863	962
November	1,293	1,064	1,046	1,080	1,328
December	919	1,047	686	1,328	1,325
Total	17,742	14,447	12,367	11,161	16,446

CHEESE.

The following are the number of boxes of cheese received monthly during the past five years:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	1,984	1,745	1,784	673	297
February	1,669	1,693	1,272	721	2,753
March	3,132	1,735	1,431	944	1,788
April	1,644	1,257	1,277	1,732	964
May	1,356	1,176	1,298	1,325	2,344
June	8,156	3,643	6,553	5,383	3,859
July	5,616	4,999	4,957	5,548	9,849
August	5,467	4,515	7,965	4,867	6,872
September	6,481	6,834	5,218	1,892	6,219
October	5,310	9,737	7,967	7,617	6,854
November	6,287	8,024	8,366	16,124	8,009
December	3,295	4,350	4,253	3,928	3,818
Total	52,591	54,949	46,351	43,246	54,141

HAY—RECEIPTS FOR 1875.

	Bales.		Bales.
January	10,823	July	7,936
February	10,178	August	3,933
March	18,972	September	8,018
April	9,085	October	6,650
May	8,281	November	5,811
June	9,199	December	8,900
Total			106,848

POTATOES—RECEIPTS FOR 1875.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
January	11,930	July	29 986
February	12,721	August	17,253
March	37,184	September	13,928
April	45,350	October	68,116
May	43,878	November	134,924
June	25,629	December	20,234
Total			449,152

Provisions.

The provision trade of 1875 was characterized by the prevalence of relatively high prices throughout the entire year, which were, as a general thing, more steadily retained with less of speculative fluctuations than during 1874. The business of the Pittsburgh provision trade has been moderately good with a slight increase in volume over previous years. The total receipts of provisions included in our statistics comprise about 17,000,000 pounds of all kinds of hog products, the jobbing value of which is roughly estimated at about three million dollars.

The expected decline which was to have taken place consequent upon the marketing of the new crop has not yet been made, and indications at the close of the year strongly indicate a corroboration of the short-crop theory. Unless a decided increase in the packing statistics is made soon, we may expect another season of high priced hog products for 1876.

RECEIPTS OF BULKMEATS.

We give below a comparative statement of the receipts of bulkmeats for the past five years, stated in pieces:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	40,717	73,816	61,958	59,998	26,932
February	31,137	42,291	42,914	62,261	30,078
March	27,574	79,250	33,045	52,202	45,507
April	3,887	14,619	11,092	20,021	19,536
May	3,243	13,523	24,575	31,034	28,403
June	8,440			12,958	37,357
July	5,225	20,679	10,355	32,409	34,975
August	18,334	6,375	9,151	22,094	39,790
September	32,909	21,859	6,284	7,096	22,760
October	136	7,773	8,765	17,337	14,382
November	19,864	29,254	44,230	11,073	28,973
December	25,176	65,088	51,407	14,463	24,915
Total	216,692	367,732	349,694	343,328	384,054

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS IN TIERCES.

The receipts of provisions in tierces during the past two years are as follows:

	1874.	1875.
January	1,071	1,133
February	2,259	2,129
March	1,256	1,832
April	1,313	2,982
May	1,025	1,183
June	4,228	5,829
July	3,793	2,546
August	1,170	3,004
September	2,008	4,874
October	539	1,602
November	1,535	1,020
December	1,016	1,115
Total	21,214	27,269

Statistics of River Tonnage.

We give below a statement of the number of vessels registered at the Pittsburgh Custom House engaged in the river trade. The summary of the statement is as follows:

Class	No.	Tonnage.
Passenger	24	5,865.03
Ferry	16	779.20
Towing	116	25,293.80
Freight	1	52.25
Total	151	31,987.28
Total 1874	156	34,070.64
Total 1873	161	34,992.61
Barges registered 1875	30	10,555.28

During the year thirteen steamers were added to the service with a tonnage of 2,493.85, and six went out of service with a tonnage of 2,053.42. One pas enger boat was destroyed by fire, one ferryboat was condemned, and one disabled; two towing boats were dismantled, and two wrecked. The report does not make any exhibit of the tonnage actually employed in the trade, as there is a large amount of barge tonnage and some steamboat tonnage not included in the statement.

The following is a statement licenses issued during the year:

Grade.	No.
Masters	224 203 having pilot indorsed
Mates	102 thereon
Pilots	95 10 having mate indorsed
First Engineers	198 thereon.
Second Engine's	79
Total	698

STEAM VESSELS REGISTERED.

The following is a detailed statement of the steam vessels registered during 1875 at the United States Custom House in this city:

Names.	Class.	Tonnage.
Amity	Passenger	64.26
Athletic	Passenger	81.76
Big Foot	Passenger	204.08
Charles W. Mead	Passenger	171.46
Chieftain	Passenger	316.23
Elisha Bennett	Passenger	250.40
Exchange	Passenger	467.36
Golden Eagle	Passenger	392.72
Granite State	Passenger	370.17
Geneva	Passenger	284.65
Jack Gumbert	Passenger	631.50
Jennie Wallace	Passenger	64.60
John L. Rhoads	Passenger	15.41
L. C. McCormick	Passenger	571.75
Lizzie	Passenger	120.18
Minnie Harris	Passenger	85.89
R. W. Skillinger	Passenger	6.08
Thomas Miller	Passenger	483.25
Stella McCluskey	Passenger	257.99
Wm. S. Holl	Passenger	16.34
Cruiser	Ferry	271.14
Cuseawga	Ferry	126.24
Charters Valley	Ferry	152.72
Dayton Belle	Ferry	40.18
Dayton Belle	Ferry	85.27
Jefferson	Ferry	28.71
Laura Filson	Ferry	39.97
Nora	Ferry	72.89
Nora Roberts	Ferry	86.91
W. H. Denny	Ferry	99.29
W. C. Gray	Ferry	50.87
A. J. Baker	Towboat	288.76
Alexander Foster	Towboat	80.45
Athletic	Towboat	81.76
Ada Hall	Towboat	181.28
Andrew Foster	Towboat	26.76
Bee Hays	Towboat	91.59
Bee	Towboat	90.54
Ben. Wood	Towboat	143.52
Bell	Towboat	115.52
Bengal Tiger	Towboat	314.04
Baltic	Towboat	391.58
Billy Collins	Towboat	20.98
Bob Connell	Towboat	124.06
Bob McGowan	Towboat	130.02
B. D. Wood	Towboat	171.04
Blue Lodge	Towboat	264.74
Cache Valley	Towboat	143.77
Coal Valley	Towboat	352.44
Coal City	Towboat	690.92
Clipper	Towboat	84.14
Dick Fulton No. 3	Towboat	316.91
Diamond	Towboat	291.36
Dauntless	Towboat	116.91
Dexter	Towboat	102.75
Evan Williams	Towboat	125.44
Ella	Towboat	159.85
Eagle	Towboat	340.19
Emma Graham	Towboat	40.79
Ella Layman	Towboat	119.08
Enterprise	Towboat	226.32
Fox	Towboat	128.00
Fred Wilson No. 2	Towboat	391.55
Fairchance	Towboat	113.54
Fearless	Towboat	246.42
Gazelle	Towboat	428.74
Grand Lake	Towboat	299.40
Gipsy	Towboat	125.15
George Baker	Towboat	69.94
Hornet No. 2	Towboat	289.65
Hyena	Towboat	181.09
Hiram Prodgers	Towboat	42.76
Hippopottamus(d)	Towboat	48.44
Hawk	Towboat	141.28
Hercules	Towboat	412.62
Hunter No. 2	Towboat	107.81
Hunter	Towboat	91.46
Is Keefer	Towboat	120.72
John Dippold	Towboat	554.97
John Gilmore	Towboat	303.09
J. Sharp McDonald	Towboat	48.04
J. S. Mercer	Towboat	164.89
Joseph Nixon	Towboat	143.57
J. D. Johnson	Towboat	63.85
James Jackson	Towboat	160.50
J. C. Risher	Towboat	148.83
John F. Bravo	Towboat	148.61
John A. Stone	Towboat	239.96
John Penny	Towboat	253.92
James Gilmore	Towboat	214.30
John A. Wood	Towboat	687.52
Joseph Walton	Towboat	309.27
James Caldwell	Towboat	14.77
John Hanna	Towboat	256.06
Iron Brown	Towboat	133.68
Kangaroo	Towboat	193.75
Leopard	Towboat	319.58
Little Giant	Towboat	159.16
Lacn	Towboat	368.36
Little A. Fulton	Towboat	107.99
Lark	Towboat	142.36
L. W. Morgan	Towboat	140.37
Lioness No. 2	Towboat	404.67
Monterey	Towboat	89.50
Mike Dougherty	Towboat	25.13
Modoc (Dredge)	Towboat	71.25
Monitor	Towboat	28.59
Mary Ann	Towboat	317.54
Maggie Smith	Towboat	175.79
My Choice	Towboat	462.23
Nellie Speer	Towboat	224.10
Nellie Walton	Towboat	148.54
N. J. Bigley No. 2	Towboat	172.11
Oakland	Towboat	685.81
Pickett	Towboat	221.64
Park Painter No. 2	Towboat	103.49
Panther	Towboat	357.80
Reindeer	Towboat	163.19
Resolute	Towboat	316.29
Rover	Towboat	281.82
Rainbow (Dredge)	Towboat	50.18
Relief	Towboat	96.71
R. J. Grant	Towboat	55.75
Sam Brown	Towboat	344.02
Stella	Towboat	255.59
Sam Parker	Towboat	310.86
Seven Sons	Towboat	95.81
Simpson Horner	Towboat	474.52
Samuel Miller	Towboat	242.20
Samuel Clark	Towboat	435.82
Samson No. 2	Towboat	238.26
Tom Dodsworth	Towboat	509.35
Tigress No. 2	Towboat	255.06
Three Lights	Towboat	126.83
Tom Lysle	Towboat	129.31
Tiger	Towboat	379.51
Tom Rees No. 2	Towboat	327.02
Tom Rees	Towboat	261.10
Transit	Towboat	419.08
Veteran No. 2	Towboat	284.20
Ventre	Towboat	144.66
Vigilant	Towboat	77.26
Veteran	Towboat	157.17
William Barnhill	Towboat	140.47
Wild Boy	Towboat	59.79
Whale	Towboat	662.86
William Stone	Towboat	125.01
William Wagner	Freight	52.25

BARGES ENROLLED, 1875.

	Tons.
Square Baily and Pollard No. 1	540.64
Model Barge Rover No. 2	607.76
Model Barge James Neal	40.71
Model Barge Luzerne	360.82
Model Barge Luzerne	360.82
Hull Barge Messenger	372.20
Barge Boat Plunkett & Co	51.94
Flat Boat Robert McChesney	36.24
Hull Barge Sligo	356.44
Barge Boat Tennessee	224.84
Flat Boat Trader	22.06
Total	2,541.36
Number of barges, 11.	

BARGES LICENSED, 1875.

	Tons.
Model Barge A. J. Baker, Transit Company No. 13	652.80
Model Barge A. J. Baker, Transit Company No 15	654.47
Square Barge Bailey and Pollard No. 1	540.64
Model Barge Buckeye	278.25
Model Barge Boston	143.34
Coal Barge, Briggs & Kerr, No. 2	235.81
Model Barge Collier, No. 2	607.70
Model Barge Charlie Pierce	200.39
Model Barge Eagle	664.49
Model Barge Giant	291.12
Model Barge Hornet	144.82
Model Barge Hawkeye	254.69
Model Barge Ironsides, No. 1	539.21
Model Barge Ironsides, No. 3	620.13
Model Barge Ironsides, No. 4	629.46
Model Barge Iron Mountain	1,001.23
Model Barge J. R. Whitaker	713.22
Barge Boat James Neal	49.71
Model Barge John Grean	303.75
Model Barge Kate McDonald	200.83
Model Barge Luzerne	360.46
Model Barge Monongahela	1,126.67
Flatboat Petrel, No. 5	44.39
Barge Boat Plunkett & Co	561.09
Model Barge Rover, No. 1	474.02
Model Barge Rover, No. 2	473.76
Flatboat Robert McChesney	36.33
Hull Barge Sligo	356.44
Barge Boat Tennessee	222.64
Flatboat Trader	22.06
Total	10,730.72
Number of barges licensed 20.	

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 18, 1876.

The condition of the money market continued quiet and unchanged to-day, the banks being well supplied with funds and fully able to supply the requirements of their regular customers. Rates of discount are rather easy, but there are some indications of increasing activity, which promise well for the future. Inquiries among the iron and steel manufacturers deuce the fact that there is more activity in the demand for their products at the present time than for some time past, and the glass firms are reported crowded with orders. This presents an encouraging view of the opening of 1876, for while the margin of profit in prices is still quite small, the activity in demand will probably soon rectify that evil, and we may hope for a fair prosperity in our leading interests during 1876. In Eastern exchange there is no news, the supply being abundant. Local stocks and securities continue quiet, with no especial features to note.

—Governor Luddington, of Wisconsin, has advised the Legislature to repeal the (Potter) Railroad law, but accompanies it with a recommendation to enact a substitute creating a Board of Commissioners to control rates, &c. The proposition to repeal, therefore, looks like a "tub thrown to the whale"—the railroad interest that helped to elect him.

—The First National Bank of Curwensville, Pennsylvania, has been discontinued as a national bank, but will be organized as a private banking institution by the old stockholders.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 18, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
Gold	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122¾					
5-20's 1865, reg	118¼					
5-20's 1865, new	118					
5-20's 1867, reg	119¼					
5-20's 1867, registered	119¼					
10-40's	113¾					
Funded coupons, 1881	122¾					
Currency 6's	123¾					
New 5's, reg	113¾					
Western Union Tel	76⅞	77	77⅛	77⅛	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Panama	130½		130½			
Adams Express	92		92			
Wells-Fargo Express	82		81			
American Express	54		54			
United States Express	61		61			
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	16¾		16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Michigan Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	95¾		95¾			
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	90¾		90¾			
Chicago & N. Western	43	43	43	43	43	43
Do preferred	59¾		59¾			
Rock Island	106¾	107	106¾			
Ft. Wayne	100		100			
Ohio & Mississippi	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Union Pacific	71	72	71	71	69¾	69¾
Harlem	140		140			
Hannibal & St. Jos	21		21			
Atlantic & Pac. pref	19½		19½	18¾	18¾	
Ohio & Miss.	20	19½	19½			
C. C. & I. C.	4	4	4	4	4	4
Missouri Pacific						12
Kan. & Pacific	13¾		13¾			
Atlantic & Pac.	18½		18½			

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113¾, and declined to 112¾, at which it closed. Rates paid for carrying were 6, 4, 3 and 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were steady. Central Pacific, sinking funds, which were weak. State securities were quiet. Stocks at the opening were firm with an advance of one-quarter after mid-day—1¾ to 1¾ per cent., with Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Western Union as the features. At the close the market was weak and lower at a decline ranging from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. Non-Pacific fell off to 69¾, on yesterday's hostile movement against the road in the Senate, and could not be called 70 at closing at 69¾. Lake Shore declined to 66⅝@66¾. Pacific Mail to 37½@37¾. Western Union to 76⅞. Michigan Central to 91¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 29¾. St. Paul to 39¾ for common, and preferred to 72. Northwestern shares were steady. Panama rose to 132 and Missouri Pacific receded to 12. Other ranges were slight. The transactions were 120,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern common, 10,000 St. Paul, 33,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Mississippi, 5,000 Pacific and 3,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	76⅞	N. J. Central	104½
Pacific Mail	37¾	Rock Island	106
Adams Express	92¾	St. Paul	39¾
Wells-Fargo	82	Do preferred	72
American Express	53	Wabash	4¾
U. S. Express	61	Do preferred	9
New York Central	104¾	Ft. Wayne	100
Erie	16¾	Terre Haute	7½
Do preferred	30	Do preferred	25
Harlem	134½	Chicago & Alton	107
Do preferred	135	Do preferred	120
Mich. Central	92	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Panama	130½	Del. & Lack	101½
Missouri Pacific	12	Atlantic & P. Tel	19½
C. & P. preferred	4	Illinois Central	95¾
Lake Shore	66⅝	Burlington & Quincy	115
Ohio & Miss.	29¾	Chicago & N. W.	43
Union Pacific	69¾	Do preferred	59¾

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 18, 1876.

River 19 inches and rising slowly. Weather cloudy: thermometer 61.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 18, 1876.

River 6 feet and rising slowly. Weather cloudy.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 18, 1876.

River rising; 6 feet 7 inches. Weather cloudy: thermometer 62 at 6 P. M.

Middleport.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MIDDLEPORT, O., January 18, 1876.

River 12 feet and rising slowly. Heavy rain last night. The Salt Valley leaves for Ironton in the morning. Weather cloudy and warm with prospects of more rain.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 19, 1876.

River 9 feet 2 inches and rising. Departed—Emma Graham, Pittsburgh, 8 A. M.; Courier, Parkersburg, 12 M.; Andes, Cincinnati, 3 P. M. The E. M. Norton and barge passed down at 5 P. M.

EVANSVILLE, January 18.—Heavy rain all night; clear this evening. Mercury 51 to 53. River 19-2 feet and rising 4 inches an hour. Up—Arkansas Belle, Cincinnati; Tarascon, Paducah; and Arkansas Belle. Very little business.

CAIRO, January 18.—The steamer Francis Fecile, from White river for Memphis, with a large amount of cotton, is reported to have run aground at the foot of Island No. 65, some forty miles below Helena and breaking in two. About 200 bales of cotton have been thrown overboard. River falling slowly. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Belle of Arkansas, from Arkansas river; Augusta, White river; Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—State Silver, New Orleans; Belle of Memphis and Carondelet, St. Louis; Illinois, Vicksburg; Lomp, Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Weather cloudy and mild. River rising; 11 feet in canal and 9 feet on falls.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: The rivers are falling all along the line. Arkansas is dropping with a rush, and boatmen are already looking about for light draught steamers. White river is in good packet order, but is getting shoal. All other Southern tributaries are in fine condition. An ice blockade is threatened above St. Louis, as a first class cold snap prevails up that way. The Missouri, Illinois and Upper Mississippi rivers are all declining, but their channels are deep for this season of the year. The Ohio has a good stage for running coal from Pittsburgh all the way down.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox ..... Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd ..... Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Cooper ..... Cincinnati.
John L. Rhoads	Vandergrift ..... New Orleans.

Departed.

Elector	Abrams ..... Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd ..... Elizabeth.
Market Boy	Porter ..... Wheeling.
Arlington	Moore ..... New Orleans.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet nine inches and rising.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva ..... 4 P. M.
Cincinnati ..... Emma Graham ..... Cooper, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet nine inches and rising. The Allegheny and Monongahela are reported rising at head waters. The weather yesterday was cloudy with occasional showers.

THERE will be a small run of coal.

THE packets on the slackwater leave daily at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE Towboats Stella, Enterprise and Charley Brown are spect to leave on this water.

THE U. S. snag boat E. A. Woodruff, made a very quick run from this port to Cincinnati.

THE steamer Arlington, Captain D. Moore, left for Cincinnati and New Orleans with a good trip.

THE Nellie Peck, from Dardanelle, Arkansas river, went in with 1,526 bales of cotton and 650 sacks of seed.

THE Peytonia left New Orleans for the Ohio, Saturday, with 1,400 bbls of molasses and 75 hhds of sugar.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is due to-morrow. She will leave for Portsmouth on Friday at 3 P. M.

THE steamer Blue Lodge passed Nachez at 9 P. M. on the 17th with a tow of coal for the Grand Lake Coal Company.

THE Katie P. Kountz, Captain Haney, is again *en route* from New Orleans to the Arkansas, and the Kate Kenny for the Ouachita.

THE iron sternwheel Carondelet left New Orleans with 1,700 boxes of sugar, 1,000 sacks of salt, 200 hhds of sugar, and was to aid more along the lower coast.

THE steamer H. S. Turner, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has for this end of the river as follows: Pittsburgh, 91 bbls of molasses; Wheeling, 12 hhds of sugar.

THE splendid passenger steamer Emma Graham, Captain Cooper, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Cincinnati and way points. Mr. S. Earhart will be found in the office.

THE St. Louis Steam Barge and Novelty Iron Works, which does a leading steamboat business, has just closed a contract to build four teen iron bridges of different sizes for an Arkansas railroad.

THE Dean's trip into New Orleans was 3,397 bales of cotton and 6,647 sacks of seed. The Howards's trip was 3,503 bales of cotton, 2,262 sacks of seed, 980 sacks of oil cake meal and 206 sacks of oil cake.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th says: The river at this point is rising rapidly and is almost on the apron of the wharf. The landings are more crowded with freight at this time than for some weeks.

MILTON SAYLER, of Cincinnati, will soon introduce a bill proposing cert

...ATTERS.

...for eighty-five cents per month. The DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., January 18, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29 811	55	93	S.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
2 P. M..	29 484	66	54	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29 645	59	81	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer... 29.646 Highest thermom.....67
Mean thermom.... 50.7 Lowest thermom....42
Rainfall..... .37

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FWTF

Correction.

We hasten to correct an erroneous statement published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL; viz: that the accident resulting in the death of Prof. Lippert occurred on the Chartiers Railroad. Prof. Lippert was killed at Braddocks station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Strike Among the Rollers.

Recently the manufacturers of the Shenango Valley gave notice to the rollers in their employ that it would be necessary to reduce the price of pay twenty per cent. The rollers held a meeting last week and resolved to strike rather than submit, claiming that they could not afford the proposed cut. They have consequently quit work. The proposed rate is, we are informed, less than that now paid in this city.

Suits for Damages.

Peter Nagle has brought an action against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to recover damages for the death of...son, a boy fourteen years of age, who was killed while crossing the track at Reese, Graff & Woods' mill in November, 1875, by being run over by a locomotive. It is alleged that the engineer gave no signal of warning, and was running at a higher rate of speed than is allowed by the ordinance.

John Carr brings a similar action against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, to recover for the loss of three fingers, lost in a collision near Mansfield, in July last.

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The Coal Exchange held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking action on the invitation of Mr. W. H. McCreery, of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company, to appoint a committee to confer with the engineers of said road in reference to the proposed bridge across the Ohio river, near Beaver. After motion that a committee of five be appointed to meet the engineers or directors of the said railroad for the object stated was adopted. The following named gentlemen were appointed as the committee: George T. Miller, Charles Arensberg, W. B. Robinson, W. W. O'Neil, J. A. Blackmore and G. W. Gray. The time and place of meeting will be fixed in a few days.

Killed by a Train

Monday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, George Herriott, a track watchman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed while going home by a train. At the time mentioned Herriott, who is a man sixty-five years of age, was walking along the track between Brinton and Braddock stations. Observing a freight train coming west, he stepped from the rails to avoid it. Unfortunately he did not notice a train going in the opposite direction—the fifth fast line east—and almost immediately after stepping aside it struck and threw him a considerable distance. When picked up he was dead, having, it is supposed, been killed instantly. The body was removed to his late residence at Brinton station. An inquest was held by a Justice of the Peace at Brinton.

Death of Major Mechling.

Wm. H. Mechling, Esq., received a dispatch yesterday, from Yankton, D. T., conveying the sad intelligence of the death of his brother, Major A. A. Mechling, which occurred sud...denly at that place yesterday morning. He died of heart disease.

Major Mechling was a native of Westmoreland county, and was fifty years of age. He was Master Mechanic of the Dakota Southern Railroad, and had resided in Yankton for several years. During the late rebellion the deceased assisted in recruiting the Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, in which organization he held the rank of Major. His remains will be interred in the city of the battles about Petersburg, and did gallant service.

Anti-Slackwater Petition.

A petition to Congress is being circulated for signatures by the party opposed to damming the Ohio river. The petition sets forth that from the turbulent nature of the Ohio, and the volume of water that at times pours forth in its freshets, bearing along driftwood and ice with resistless violence, the slackwater system of dams, now in use in France, could not resist these crushing forces without being more or less injured, and that every kind of slackwater improvement is unsuited to the exceptional character of the Ohio river navigation, which has been demonstrated to be the most public benefit to the people of this vast Mississippi transportation carried upon its waters through the medium of towboat fleets. Believing that a clear, free, and open channel, of whatever kinds, will best subserve the various interests now and in the future concerned, the petitioners ask that appropriations be made to remove obstructions and improve the channel, and that none of the Chanoine dams be placed in the river.

The petition concludes with the following very pertinent remarks concerning that superannuated structure at the foot of Smithfield street:

"Among the serious impediments that obstruct the navigation, the wire bridge across the Monongahela is conspicuous and conspicuous. It belongs to a corporation who have been benefited for thirty years, and though it is a perpetual obstacle very injurious to the river trade, they have taken no steps towards its correction, have solicitors of the city to do so, and it is feared, will not, until coerced by the authority of Congress. The proper legislation for this purpose, is, therefore earnestly requested."

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CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE tramp convention meet at Altoona today.

CARL SCHURZ passed through the city yesterday on a Western lecture tour.

THE executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon.

A SUNCH of eleven keys were found yesterday in a sewer drop on Clark street.

THE Railroad Committee organized yesterday by the election of William Kerr, Esq., as Chairman.

WORK on the German Lutheran church edifice, Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, has been suspended.

THE Lincoln Club, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, resolved to attend the Cincinnati Convention as a body.

THE request to extend the limit in the civil actions before them to $300. The attorneys, however, will protest.

MARTIN MARTZ, a little girl, fell into a pond on the "flat" below the Union bridge, in Allegheny, and was nearly drowned.

THE executive committee will meet this afternoon for organization and again this evening to open bids for newspaper printing.

THE Committee on Water and Health Departments exchange rooms in Municipal Hall, but the latter is not "agreeable."

HON. JOHN M. GREER delivered a lecture last evening at the Presbyterian church, Millvale borough, on "Across the Great Sea and Beyond."

HENRY ARTHURS, and employee at the La Belle Steel Works, Allegheny, had a finger mashed yesterday by some part of the machinery.

THE Board of Viewers were engaged yesterday in hearing testimony as to the damages caused by the Forbes street cut between Chestnut and Shingiss streets.

A FIRE in St. Louis yesterday, Heinz, Noble & Co., pickle manufacturers of this city, lost $2,000, but had $5,000 insurance on the Alemannia Company of Pittsburgh.

WM. KELLY, ladderman of the Walton Engine Company, of the South Side, has tendered his resignation and has accepted the position of mate on a new Monongahela river packet.

A boy named McGrafiin, aged twelve years, whose parents reside on Carson Street, Twenty-fifth ward, accidentally shot himself in the groin, while carelessly handing a pistol. The ball was extracted and the boy is doing well.

JAMES WILSON, a farmer, lost his wallet in the market house yesterday morning containing thirty dollars, the proceeds of a load of hay which he had sold to Mr. Ada Herron, promissory notes, one for $24 and the other for $10 75.

THE Indianapolis paper says: The new shears ordered by the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company arrived Saturday evening from Pittsburgh. They weigh 90,000 pounds, and are the largest shears in the United States, being 30 inches heavier than any in use.

THE funeral services of the late Prof. Lippert took place in the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian church, yesterday afternoon, and were largely attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. S. M. Henderson and the Rev. John Steepie, and were of a solemn and impressive character.

THE Pittsburgh Division Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company contemplate erecting a new railroad station at Hazelwood, upon property belonging to J. S. Willock, Esq. Mr. Willock has laid off a lot for that purpose, which adjoins Hazelwood avenue and extends from the railroad to Second avenue, and the station will be erected at once.

THE Marquette, Michigan, *Mining Journal* says: We learn that the silver brick which was shipped from Ontonagon on a rock from the Pittsburgh location, has been sent east and analyzed, and that six dollars of gold was extracted from it. According to the law of the Pittsburgh contains some $13 or $14 in gold per ton of rock, and about $27 in silver.

THE managers of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received by the Grand Charity Concert to be given at Library Hall, Thursday evening, to appropriate the proceeds of the concert to the support of the association, and the members of the association are earnestly requested to aid in making the concert a decided success.

YESTERDAY afternoon a hearing took place before Mayor McKelvy, in the case of Martin Mullen, Mary Dugan, Michael Healy and Thomas Lonahue charged by Detectives Furlong with conspiring to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad. W. Reardon, Esq., appeared for the defendants and Mr. Purcell for the Company. The hearing resulted in holding the parties for trial. All but Reardon failed to put in bail.

CUSSEWAGO is having his say, in the Denver *Times*, on the proposed State Constitution for Colorado. He objects to the provision that "no one who has not been three years an inhabitant of the State" shall be eligible to the office of Governor. He does not say that he is an aspirant himself, but names several good men whom this illiberal provision would debar from that high office. We think "Cussewago" is right in his efforts to give the people as large latitude as possible in choosing their chief executive, and if he should turn up a "live Governor" in the far West, his many friends in the Smoky City will rejoice at his good fortune.

OUR WESTERN HOSPITALS.

Annual Meeting of Contributors—Dixmont and the City Hospitals—Interesting Report of the Officers—The Election

The annual meeting of the contributors and officers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (Dixmont) was held yesterday at the institution, and through the exertions and attentions of Dr. and Mrs. Reed was made a very pleasant affair. After partaking of an elegant dinner and making a tour of examination through the buildings, the company assembled to hear the reports of the officers.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, first submitted his report to the State Board of Public Charities, from which we make the following extracts:

"On the 1st of December, 1874, there were 513 patients in this insane department of the Institution; since that time 179 have been admitted, making the total number under treatment for ten months 692; of these 191 have been discharged or died, and there remained in the hospital on the 30th of September, 1875, 491. The average number under treatment during the ten months was 477; the highest number 514; and the lowest 460. Of those discharged sixty-four were restored; forty-six were improved; thirty-four were unimproved, and thirty-eight died. At the time I write the hospital contains 500 patients. It will be remembered that it was constructed for 400, and it now contains about one hundred more than it was originally intended to accommodate. Four-fifths of these patients have been committed by the public authorities of the twenty-three counties of the Western Judicial District; and, in other words, the entire available capacity of the institution is now, and has been for several years, fully occupied by the indigent poor of this district. The doors of the institution have at all times been freely opened to this class, who have had the preference over private patients, although we were well aware that the latter class would have been able to pay the full cost of maintenance, and of course would have been more remunerative to the institution.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE HOSPITAL.

The President refers to the failure to get the usual appropriation last year, and then says:

"Depending upon the certainty of obtaining this appropriation, contracts were entered into and obligations incurred, and in the fourteenth year of age, who was killed while crossing the track at Reese, Graff & Woods' mill in November, 1875, by being run over by a locomotive. It is alleged that the engineer gave no signal of warning, and was running at a higher rate of speed than is allowed by the ordinance.

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On Monday afternoon Miss Benton, teacher in the West Liberty public school, Lower St. Clair township, was called to the door where she found a man and woman in a wagon. One of them asked the teacher to send out a little boy named Thomas King, whom they wished to see. The request was complied with, and the unsuspecting teacher and the child was at once taken in the wagon and the parties drove rapidly away. The child is seven years of age and was some time since adopted by a Mr. King, its parents having been divorced. There are conflicting stories as to whether the father or the mother was engaged in the affair, and much excitement exists.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE tramp convention meet at Altoona today.

CARL SCHURZ passed through the city yesterday on a Western lecture tour.

THE executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon.

A SUNCH of eleven keys were found yesterday in a sewer drop on Clark street.

THE Railroad Committee organized yesterday by the election of William Kerr, Esq., as Chairman.

WORK on the German Lutheran church edifice, Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, has been suspended.

THE Lincoln Club, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, resolved to attend the Cincinnati Convention as a body.

THE request to extend the limit in the civil actions before them to $300. The attorneys, however, will protest.

MARTIN MARTZ, a little girl, fell into a pond on the "flat" below the Union bridge, in Allegheny, and was nearly drowned.

THE executive committee will meet this afternoon for organization and again this evening to open bids for newspaper printing.

THE Committee on Water and Health Departments exchange rooms in Municipal Hall, but the latter is not "agreeable."

HON. JOHN M. GREER delivered a lecture last evening at the Presbyterian church, Millvale borough, on "Across the Great Sea and Beyond."

HENRY ARTHURS, and employee at the La Belle Steel Works, Allegheny, had a finger mashed yesterday by some part of the machinery.

THE Board of Viewers were engaged yesterday in hearing testimony as to the damages caused by the Forbes street cut between Chestnut and Shingiss streets.

A FIRE in St. Louis yesterday, Heinz, Noble & Co., pickle manufacturers of this city, lost $2,000, but had $5,000 insurance on the Alemannia Company of Pittsburgh.

WM. KELLY, ladderman of the Walton Engine Company, of the South Side, has tendered his resignation and has accepted the position of mate on a new Monongahela river packet.

A boy named McGrafiin, aged twelve years, whose parents reside on Carson Street, Twenty-fifth ward, accidentally shot himself in the groin, while carelessly handing a pistol. The ball was extracted and the boy is doing well.

JAMES WILSON, a farmer, lost his wallet in the market house yesterday morning containing thirty dollars, the proceeds of a load of hay which he had sold to Mr. Ada Herron, promissory notes, one for $24 and the other for $10 75.

THE Indianapolis paper says: The new shears ordered by the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company arrived Saturday evening from Pittsburgh. They weigh 90,000 pounds, and are the largest shears in the United States, being 30 inches heavier than any in use.

THE funeral services of the late Prof. Lippert took place in the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian church, yesterday afternoon, and were largely attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. S. M. Henderson and the Rev. John Steepie, and were of a solemn and impressive character.

THE Pittsburgh Division Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company contemplate erecting a new railroad station at Hazelwood, upon property belonging to J. S. Willock, Esq. Mr. Willock has laid off a lot for that purpose, which adjoins Hazelwood avenue and extends from the railroad to Second avenue, and the station will be erected at once.

THE Marquette, Michigan, *Mining Journal* says: We learn that the silver brick which was shipped from Ontonagon on a rock from the Pittsburgh location, has been sent east and analyzed, and that six dollars of gold was extracted from it. According to the law of the Pittsburgh contains some $13 or $14 in gold per ton of rock, and about $27 in silver.

THE managers of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received by the Grand Charity Concert to be given at Library Hall, Thursday evening, to appropriate the proceeds of the concert to the support of the association, and the members of the association are earnestly requested to aid in making the concert a decided success.

YESTERDAY afternoon a hearing took place before Mayor McKelvy, in the case of Martin Mullen, Mary Dugan, Michael Healy and Thomas Lonahue charged by Detectives Furlong with conspiring to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad. W. Reardon, Esq., appeared for the defendants and Mr. Purcell for the Company. The hearing resulted in holding the parties for trial. All but Reardon failed to put in bail.

CUSSEWAGO is having his say, in the Denver *Times*, on the proposed State Constitution for Colorado. He objects to the provision that "no one who has not been three years an inhabitant of the State" shall be eligible to the office of Governor. He does not say that he is an aspirant himself, but names several good men whom this illiberal provision would debar from that high office. We think "Cussewago" is right in his efforts to give the people as large latitude as possible in choosing their chief executive, and if he should turn up a "live Governor" in the far West, his many friends in the Smoky City will rejoice at his good fortune.

MEETING OF ALDERMEN.

Interesting Discussion on Constables and Fees

The aldermen of the two cities held an adjourned meeting last evening at Lang's Hall, Esquire O'Donnell in the chair.

D. L. Smith, Esq., being invited, expressed his opinion regarding some of the points before discussed. He was opposed to the fee system entirely, because it was calculated to increase litigation. He would not intimate that any magistrate of these two cities would take improper cases for the purpose of making costs. In the matter of civil suits it was well known that from motives of delicacy, magistrates sometimes let cases go to court rather than lose the confidence and friendship of the party who instituted the suit. The idea was that if an error was committed it could be remedied in court. With reference to criminal cases, he cited an instance of the arrest of two men, recently, because they were standing on the sidewalk. They were fined and had no recourse, yet, in his opinion, the policemen had no right to make the arrests. Fees were an incentive to arrests and to litigation, and caused great blame to come and ill-feeling toward magistrates generally. Mr. Smith hoped to see the fee system abolished. As it is now *all* magistrates are constantly watching for costs or not, being charged with taking illegal fees.

He thought constable fees were too large, not by the fee bill, however, which was fair enough, but because of the way some of the officers interpreted it. Two-fifths of one per cent case of levy on household goods by an officer where each chair and each little article composing the contents of a bureau drawer were noted as separate items, and on them claimed commission. In the fee bill two cents. His costs in this case, amounted to eighty-six dollars. Mr. Smith said such actions were blamable in the highest degree, and ought to be noted, to, and do bring discredit upon the office of Alderman. He held that aldermen should endeavor to prevent these abuses, and they would do so if they joined in the work. The office is a respectable and an honorable one, and it rested with those holding the position to maintain it.

Alderman Lippert agreed entirely with Mr. Smith's views.

Interesting addresses were made by Aldermen Haddock, Edgar, Nichols and others, and we regret that we have not space to give a synopsis of them. Alderman Nichols made the...ing, so startling statement that many constables make three times as much as the Aldermen. They own houses while the magistrates don't own a stick. The wrong acts of the constables are blamed upon the magistrate in every instance. The other day a man came into the Speaker's office and said: "You have insulted my landlord." To warrant on me." I have not said the Alderman. "Well, I say you have, said the man; and, on the speaker again denying it the man called him a d——d liar' [Laughter.]

In most instances, said the speaker, the constable gets more than the Alderman.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a report, on organization, the Secretary was instructed to notify them to be and appear at next meeting.

Squire O'Donnell said he had never known of illegal fees being collected by constables, although he thought it very likely that it was practiced. The constables hold a commission, take an oath, and are under bonds nearly as large as the Aldermen's, and he did not believe that the abolishment of the fee system, or of that system of abolishing the fee bill is required. He prepared allowing a specified sum for hearing and determining cases. The fee bill is now constituted, it is hard to understand in every particular, and there is a great difference in the interpretation of it.

The speaker expressed the opinion that the magistrates should be paid by salaries, which suits to the extent of $300. The community in general would be benefited, because an attorney would be unnecessary, and expenses thus saved. There could be no harm done, as the fee system had been abolished in some men, so far as the speaker was acquainted, were in favor of it.

Alderman Smith desired it to be noticed that the criticisms upon constables did not refer to them as a class. There are many of them careful and honest men who strive to live up to and comply strictly with the law. These were anxious for some measure to put a stop to the illegal exertions of the unscrupulous ones. It was at the solicitation of some of the latter class that the speaker was induced to attend this meeting.

Adjourned.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

Senator Anderson's Bill for Cities of the Second Class.

The bill introduced by Senator Anderson, on Monday, to remedy the tramp nuisance, is entitled "An act relative to idle and disorderly persons in cities of the second class," and reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That if any person shall be found in any city of the second class, staying or loitering in or around any steamboat landing, railroad depot, gambling or drinking saloon, banking house, brokers' office, or any place of public amusement, crowded thoroughfare or other place of public resort, having no apparent business, trade or occupation, and without any visible avocation, it shall be the duty of any police officer or detective to arrest such person and take him or her, as soon as may be, before the Mayor of such city of the second class when the arrest is made, and upon due proof of the fact, by one or more witnesses, or by confession, and upon the party arrested failing to furnish any satisfactory or reasonable account of his or her business or occupation at the place he or she shall be deemed to be an idle or disorderly person, and subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or an imprisonment not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of said Mayor.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court—Before Judge Cadwalader.

D. W. Evans, proprietor of the Department Store, Fifth avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are about $18,000, and his assets (principally in fancy goods), are estimated at about a similar amount. A portion of his creditors has been called for the 24th proximo, to hear a proposition for settlement.

HAYS & HOLLIDAY, of No. 46 Fourth avenue, Allegheny, also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities foot up to about $8,500, and his assets about $1,500.

In the case of Rogers & Burchfield, bankers, Pittsburgh, the attorneys for the State and...en's National banks were allowed to accept the proposition of John Merry & Co., without prejudice to other creditors, in the matter of the bond and bankruptcy.

A decree of Frank Fronline's creditors was called for the 8th prox., to hear a proposition for compromise.

The bankruptcy proceedings against the Morris Run Coal Company and the Pittsburgh and Elmira Coal Company were discontinued, it appearing that the indebtedness of these companies have not petitioned for adjudication.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collins.

Dorcas Collins, executor vs. David Collins. Verdict for defendant.

James Wilson vs. W. W. Thompson. Verdict for defendant.

David Jarvis for use vs. Andrew Bedell, Jr., Sheriff ordered to make deed to purchaser and distribute purchase money.

James M. Porter vs. Emma DeRoy. Action to recover value of a watch pawned by a third party, who had got possession of it for the purpose of having it repaired. Verdict.

Annie Fillinger vs. P. F. Hawley; action to recover rent due. On trial.

TRIALS LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Berwald vs. Fame Insurance Company; Lacey vs. Adler & Rosenberg; Peterson vs. Lacey; Pittsburgh Oil Co. vs. Henry; National bank of Wellsville vs. Heath; Williams vs. Neel; Beecher vs. McClosky; Peoples' Insurance Company vs. Wilbert; Gazzam vs. Glasgow; Guiser vs. Haslett; Loughrey & Colls vs. Duff; Neely vs. Allegheny Trust Company.

Common Pleas No. 3—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

City of Allegheny vs. Margaret Johnston: *sci. fa.* on municipal lien. Verdict for defendant.

Charles Robson & Co. vs. the Anderson Ballance Manufacturing Company. Report of Auditor confirmed nisi.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Samuel Crawford, *sci. fa.* on municipal lien. On trial.

In the cases of Samuel Wallace and Dunlevy McKeown vs. James G. Murray, and Mary J. McKeown and Wm. McKeown vs. same defendant, the jury found for the plaintiffs.

Plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial in the case of J. S. Bell vs. Central Passenger.

William Welham and wife vs. James McPhillamy, and Joseph M. Heiman and wife vs. James McPhillamy. These two cases are on trial together before Judge Kirkpatrick. They are actions for damages for alleged negligence on the part of defendant, a livery stable keeper, who hired the plaintiffs a team, under the influence of liquor, which drove into a ditch and caused the vehicle to overturn, the plaintiffs sustaining injury thereby.

Defendant made a motion for a new trial in the case of John Kupper vs. Isaac Crown.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Mevey vs. Gearing; Weaver vs. Ferson; Hay vs. Wilson; Hay vs. Hay; Hay vs. Patterson vs. McCleary; McMillan vs. Erdner; Toner vs. Briggs; Holthouse vs. Shaw; Wheeler vs. Indiana County Gas Company; McKenny & Son vs. Tenth Ward Bank; Eaton vs. Dempsey; Bank of Allegheny vs. Mulligan, Hershberger & Co.

The Old Court House.

A very fine lithographic view of the "Old Pittsburgh Market and Court House," (taken down in 1852,) has been presented to the...ers of Dr. B. King, F. Le Moyne, James McCann and J. B. Murdock, of the surgical staff, and Drs. W. H. Daly, W. Snively, Wm. Addams and T. C. Rhodes, of the medical staff, give in detail the operations performed and the diseases treated during the year. Of the 441 admitted, 397 were discharged, fifty-two died, and seventy-three remain under treatment.

THE ELECTION—ORGANIZATION.

The following gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing three years: Wm. M. Darlington, Isaac Jones and P. H. Miller, Jr. Messrs. Darlington, Jones and P. H. Miller, members of the Executive Committee, submitted a report covering more in detail the management of the Dixmont institution. They report that at the close of the present year the institution, in consequence of the failure to receive the State appropriation contracted debt of over $7,000 for the maintenance of the public patients. The total expenses during the year amounted to $166,442 89, of which the special expenses for repairs aggregate $17,721 60. The remainder of the gross amount of expenditures above given was applied for paying salaries and wages, and the ordinary supplies and expenses of the hospital.

The committee state that they have visited the Hospital weekly during the year, specially compliment Dr. Reed and Mrs. Reed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Dr. Joseph A. Reed, Resident Physician and Superintendent, submitted a report replete with interesting matter connected with the institution, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns to-day precludes the possibility of publishing more than a portion of it. The statistical tables are full, and give a clearer and concise view of the workings of the institution, from these we learn that during the ten months embraced in the report, there were admitted three males and seventy-seven females admitted, and 191 males and eighty-one females discharged, leaving 277 males and 314 females in the institution on the 30th of September last. Of those received during the year seventy were committed by friends and 121 by Directors of Poor and Court. Of those remaining in the institution, seventy-four are classed as curable and 421 as incurable. Of the number discharged during the year (ten months) sixty-four were restored; forty-six were improved; forty-three were unimproved, and thirty-eight died, making in all 191, and leaving in the hospital, September 30th, 1875, 491, and at the date of this report, 507. Of those admitted, ninety-nine, or more than one-half, were from twenty to forty years of age; while the remaining seventy-one were from ten to twenty and from forty to eighty years old. These figures imply that the more active, busy period of life, predisposes to attacks of insanity; and, that if youth and old age are attended by infirmities and diseases, to which middle life is not so liable, a greater exemption from mental diseases is enjoyed; and that after fifty years, the chances of going down into "the valley" with an unclouded intellect are greatly increased.

FINANCIAL—TWELFTH WARD.

Mr. J. A. Harper, Treasurer, reports that the total receipts for the year, including $2,129 88 from patients, were $40,593 10, and the expenditures $38,881 63, leaving a balance of $1,671 47 in the treasury.

Gen. J. K. Moorehead, Chairman of the Executive Committee, shows from the report of Superintendent Thomas Chess that of the four hundred and forty-one admitted only seventy-five were pay patients or able to make any compensation to the Hospital for their care, board and medical attendance; the other three hundred and sixty-five (being nearly five-sixths of the whole number) were purely charity patients cared for entirely at the expense of the Hospital. The doors are open at all times to those suffering from accidental injuries or from diseases requiring medical or surgical treatment, and we strive to confine our admissions to such cases. Chronic cases, debility and infirmity from age or other causes, however they may commend themselves to charity and care, are not proper subjects for hospital treatment, and must be cared for otherwise.

The reports of Drs. G. B. King, F. Le Moyne, James McCann and J. B. Murdock, of the surgical staff, and Drs. W. H. Daly, W. Snively, Wm. Addams and T. C. Rhodes, of the medical staff, give in detail the operations performed and the diseases treated during the year. Of the 441 admitted, 397 were discharged, fifty-two died, and seventy-three remain under treatment.

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The Board then met and selected officers as follows:

President—John Harper.

Vice Presidents—John Holmes and Isaac Jones.

Secretary and Treasurer—John H. Harper.

BLED TO DEATH

A Man Has an Artery Severed in Breaking a Window—Was He a Burglar?

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Campbell, aged fifty-six years, who died shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning under the following circumstances, as shown by the testimony: About three o'clock in the morning Mr. George Driggs, who lives next door to the residence of C. W. Robb, Esq., No. 313 Penn avenue, heard a noise in the rear of Mr. R's house, which sounded like the breaking of a window, and immediately afterward he heard a voice exclaiming, "O, dear! O, dear!" He aroused a neighbor, Mr. Schoyer, and the two proceeded to investigate the matter. They found a man in Mr. Robb's back yard, leaning against the house, the head on his breast and his eyes closed, breathing with great difficulty. There was a wound in his wrist, from which blood was flowing rapidly, and near him were several pieces of glass which had been broken from a small window in the back portion of Mr. Robb's house. A physician and policeman were summoned, but before they arrived the man was dead. Officer Campbell procured a wagon and conveyed the body to the Central station. Where it was identified as that of John Campbell. The officer stated that he saw the deceased about twenty minutes o'clock on Penn avenue, near the place where he died. Campbell was seen in a saloon in that locality between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, where he obtained a cent from the bar-tender after the purpose of buying a ticket on the Birmingham trolley, stating that he was going to the South Side.

The physician testified that the main artery in the left arm was completely severed. The jury thereupon found that death was caused by loss of blood.

The deceased was a widower, and leaves several grown up children. He had been out of employment for some time.

In the light of the evidence it would seem that deceased was in the act of committing a burglary when he received his death wound.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develops all the results produced by a heretofore free use of mercurial preparations, so much prized by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of this field.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without exception, and the stools and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of Herman Brownlee at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 18.—The case of Herman Brownlee, which was postponed on Friday, was resumed to-day in the United States Court, Judge Graham presiding. On the opening of court, the witnesses who will be called on to give evidence in this case were sworn, after which they were separated, at the request of counsel. Gen. Harrison made a statement of the case for the defendant. Wallace Baker, the first witness for the government, testified to being connected with the internal revenue at Washington, and produced certain reports from the Treasury Department which will be put in evidence later in the trial. Baker then went on to say that the George Hotel, Evansville, Indiana, and H. H. Sanderson, clerk of the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, testified to the defendant being at their former hotel in December 5, 1874, and at the latter during the first ten days in January until sometime in March; also that John W. Bingham was at the hotel February 14th. Harry Vogel testified that Brownlee was revenue visited the distilleries except in company with his father.

CASUALTIES.

A Young Man Caught in the Belting at Massilon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILON, O., January 18, 1876.

George Grojean, aged twenty-one, a son of John Grojean, while engaged this afternoon at Boyliss' Excelsior Works in placing a leather belt over a pulley, connected with the machinery, was caught and drawn upwards between the shafting and roof, breaking an arm and leg, and otherwise injuring him. It is supposed the injuries will prove fatal.

Another Revenue Agent Convicted at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—The case of Arthur Gunther, ex-Revenue Agent, indicted for obtaining from Francis W. Schroeder, cigar manufacturer, $1,000 as an inducement for not promising a prosecution which was pending against Schroeder, in 1873, for violation of the revenue law, was taken up in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The evidence showed that the case was not compromised; that the prosecution of Schroeder proceeded, and that the money received by Gunther was obtained under misrepresentation. The jury, after a brief consultation, found Gunther guilty, and the Court reserved sentence until all the cases of the kind now pending are disposed of. There was another charge against Gunther of extorting $2,000 from the rectifying firm of Berneckey & Engelman in 1875, as an inducement for him to obtain the release of their house, which was then under seizure for defrauding the Government, but the evidence on this charge was not received because the indictment called him a revenue agent, whereas, at that time, he was only a Government detective. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Dyer and Assistant Attorney Reddrick.

A four thousand dollar house recently gathered at Detroit to witness a wrestle between two men. Emerson lectured there some years ago to empty benches.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. John McCullough played "Othello" last night, before a large audience, and gave unbounded satisfaction. He was ably supported by Mr. Gotthold and the company. To-night he will appear as *Richelieu*, said to be his greatest impersonation.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Don't forget that there is a matinee at Trimble's this afternoon, when the unrivalled variety company will appear. The usual entertainment this evening.

The Charity Concert.

Seats for the charity concert at Library Hall, to-morrow evening, may be had at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

The Troubadours

have a sure thing of crowding Library Hall on Friday evening. A few seats are yet to be had at Kn